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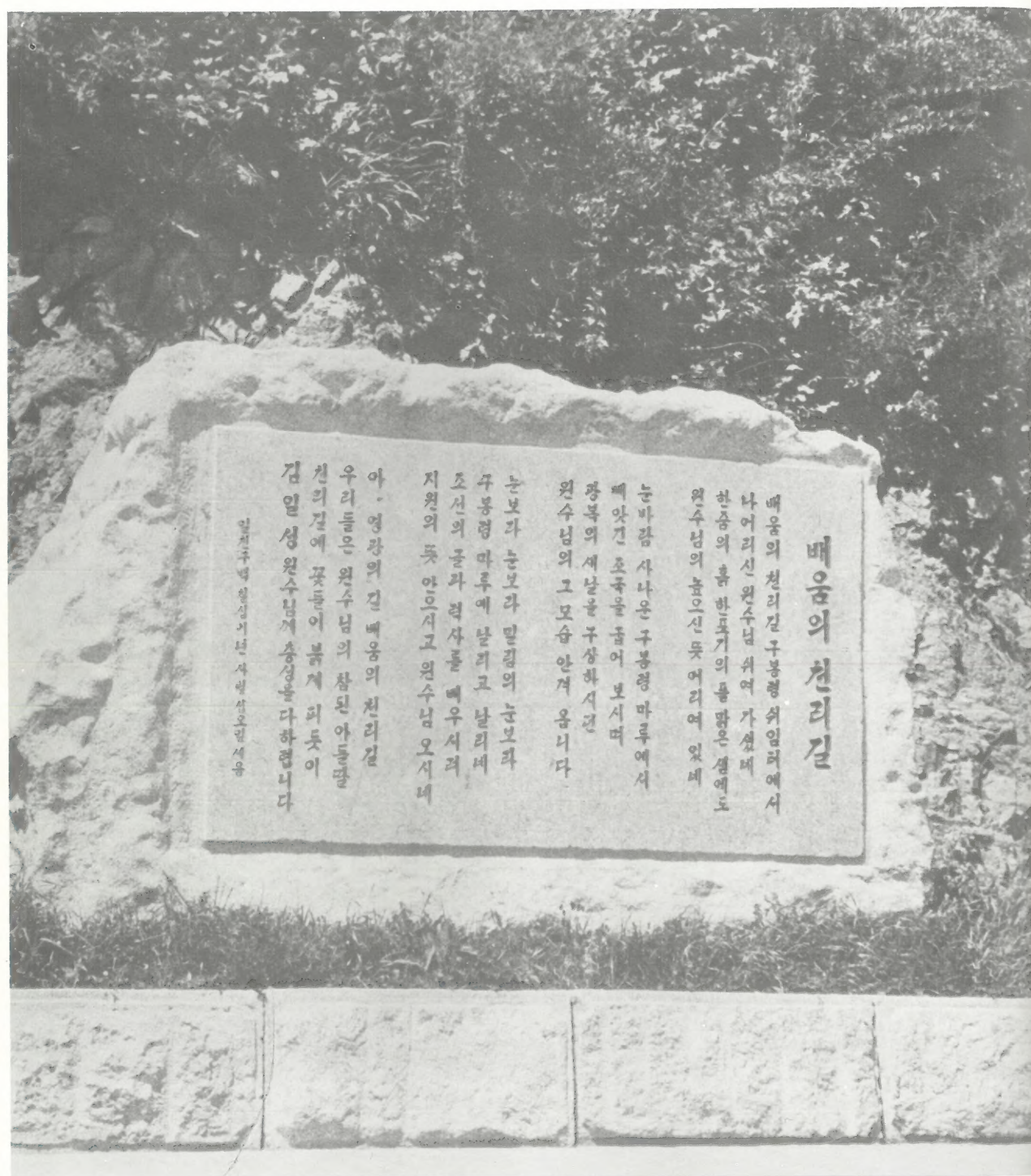


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THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG SEES FARM
PRODUCE TURNED OUT IN SOUTH HAMGYONG PRO-
VINCE



KOI/P/SC

Support of Industry to Agriculture



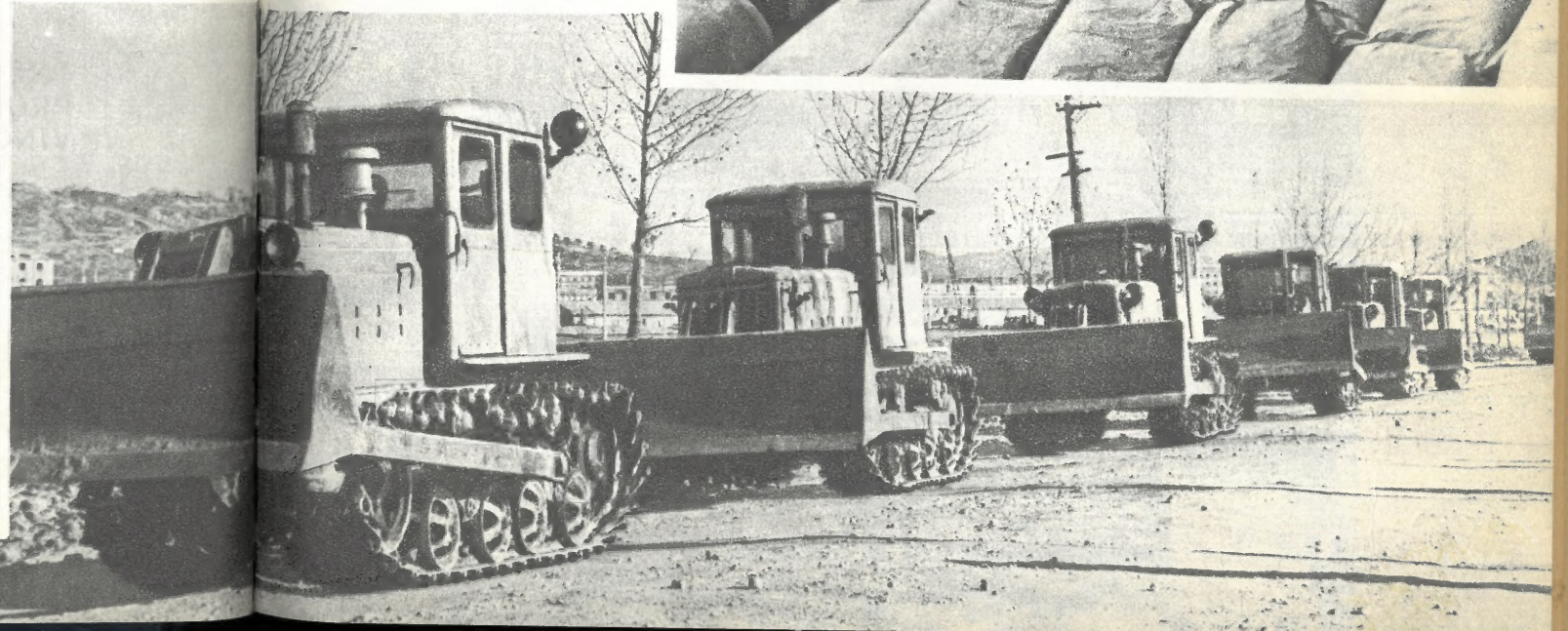
Many tractors are assembled every day

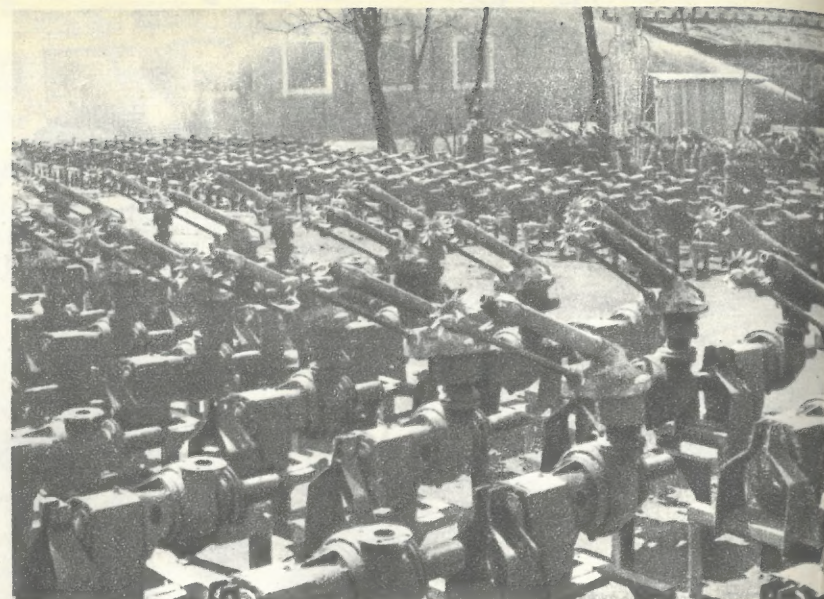
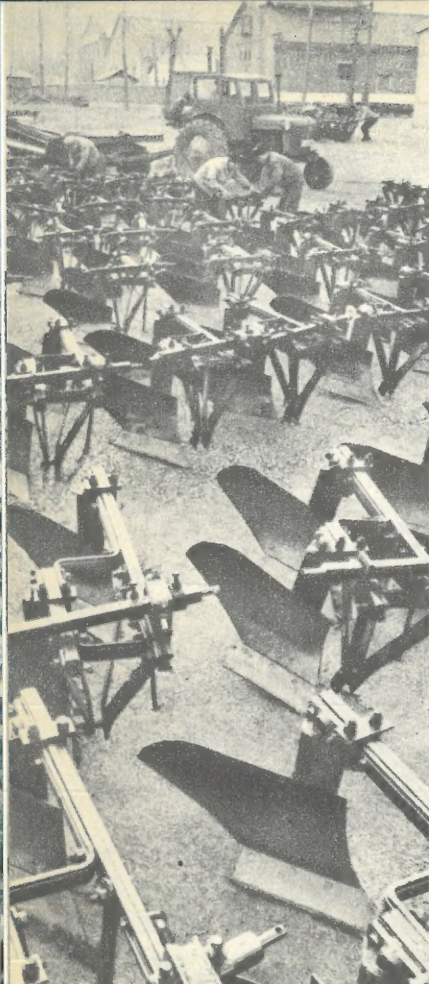


More lorries are sent to socialist cooperative fields

The workers send more chemical fertilizers to the farms

Bulldozers go to work in fields, shaking the earth





Tractor-drawn farm machine factories at different places produce many kinds of efficient farm machines



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FRONT COVER: Cooperative farmers learning the structure and operation of the tractor

INSIDE FRONT COVER: According to the instruction of his father on knowing well about Korea to make the Korean revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the "thousand-ri journey for learning" alone in his childhood. Photo shows a monument to the "thousand-ri journey for learning" erected on the Kubong pass

INSIDE BACK COVER: TV sets of a new design are mass-produced

BACK COVER: Ice hockey match holds the public eye

KIM IL SUNG

New Year Address

(January 1, 1979)

Comrades,

We have carried our battle in the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan to a victorious conclusion and usher in the hopeful new year 1979 when there will be a new turn in the building of socialism.

All our people are now ablaze with a determination to achieve a greater victory in the struggle for the building of socialism this year and are getting down to the first battle of the new year with high revolutionary zeal and mettle.

On the occasion of the New Year I offer warm congratulations to all the Korean people including the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, are working with all devotion for the revolution and construction.

I extend militant greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth and students and the people of all other strata in south Korea who are fighting unyieldingly for social democratization and national reunification, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope even in the difficult circumstances in which they are surrounded by a forest of the enemy's bayonets.

I offer New Year congratulations to our 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan and all other overseas Koreans who are fighting resolutely for their democratic, national rights and the socialist homeland with great national pride and self-respect as citizens of Juche Korea.

The year 1978 was a historic year when we solemnly celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious homeland.

Last year we celebrated the 30th birthday of the Republic as a great holiday of the nation, as a grand festival of victors together with the delegates of the south Korean people and our overseas compatriots and with a large number of our foreign friends.

The political function of the entire people held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Republic further increased the political force of our revolution. The political and ideological unity of the whole society based on the Juche idea has been consolidated as never before and the popular masses' trust in our Party and the Government of our Republic has deepened beyond measure. Today all our people deem it an infinite honour and happiness to live and make revolution under

the care of the Republic, and have a revolutionary determination to fight to the end for the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the Republic.

The year 1978 was a year of proud victory in which brilliant successes were registered in all domains of socialist construction.

Last year our people, upholding the letter of the Central Committee of the Party, brought about a great upswing in production and construction and thus made a breakthrough for the successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. In particular, they built many huge monumental edifices of our time and fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule by vigorously fighting a 100-day battle prior to the 30th birthday of the Republic. Last year gross industrial output value increased by 17 per cent as compared with 1977. This is considerably greater than the annual average rate of growth envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The workers in the mining industry who bear the brunt of battle for the Second Seven-Year Plan brought about an innovation in the production of coal and ores by rebuilding and expanding the mines and modernizing the mining equipment. This has enabled us to operate the thermal power stations to full capacity to satisfy the ever-growing demand for electricity, and normalize production in all processing industries.

Last year a 200-day fight for a revolution in transport was carried out once again in the field of transport, which eased the strain on transport; the railways between Kilju and Hyesan and between Taedonggang and Sinsongchon were completely switched over to electric traction and the expansion projects of the Nampo and Haeju ports were successfully carried out. As a result, transport capacities have increased markedly.

Work was also done well in other industrial branches including the electric, metal, chemical and building-materials industries.

Thanks to the vigorous labour efforts of the working class boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution, last year the output of electricity grew by 10 per cent, steel by 27 per cent, chemical fertilizer by 23 per cent and cement by 32 per cent as against 1977.

In agriculture, too, great successes were achieved last year. In particular, good crops were raised and grain production radically boosted in North and South Hamgyong Provinces. This paved the way to a great change in farming on the eastern coast areas.

Great progress was also made in the building of socialist culture last year. Education work entered a new stage of development, fine results were gained in scientific research work, and many revolutionary literary and artistic works created.

Men and officers of the People's Army and the People's Security Force made full combat preparations, creditably carried out their duties to defend the homeland and did a great deal of really fine work for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

I express my heartfelt thanks to our heroic workers, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all other people for their undying exploits in the first year's battle for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Comrades,

The new year 1979 is an important year when a new turn must be brought about in socialist economic construction through the general mobilization of the whole Party and the entire people.

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party discussed the 1979 plan for development of the national economy and set forth fighting tasks to bring about an innovation in socialist economic construction in conformity with the demand of the developing realities.

The central task of socialist economic construction this year is to make an effective use of the existing economic foundations to increase production to the maximum and improve the people's livelihood remarkably, while vigorously propelling the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy. All Party members and working people, in hearty response to the militant call of the Party, should strive vigorously to fulfil this year's national economic plan with success.

This year, too, we should give preference to the mining industry and produce more coal and ores.

Coal is the major resource of fuel and power in our country; it is a priceless where-withal of Juche industry. Coal is indispensable for generating electricity, running factories and turning out various manufactured goods. "Every effort for increased production of coal!" is an important slogan put up by our Party today.

In the coal industry existing coal mines should be rebuilt and expanded on a large scale, and many small and medium coal mines developed to augment coal production radically. Efforts should be concentrated especially on the coal mines in the Anju area which have large deposits and wide prospects so that these coal mines will double their output this year over last year and raise the coal production capacity to the level of 15 million tons in the near future. I believe that the workers of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex will certainly carry out the honourable task assigned them by the Party.

In the mining industry the promising ore mines should be rebuilt and expanded to produce iron and various non-ferrous ores in larger quantities.

For the increased production of coal and ores, it is imperative to give definite priority to the removal of soil and rock and to drift work in all mines, to make mining equipment

large-sized and modernized and to speed up energetically the comprehensive mechanization of operations in the pits.

In the metallurgical, engineering, building-materials and other key industries, efforts should be made to operate all equipment to full capacity and normalize production this year. In particular, emphasis should be put on producing rolled steel, cement, magnesia clinker, machine tools, mining equipment, lorries, tractors and cargo boats, so that their output is increased noticeably.

This year we should make strong efforts to develop foreign trade.

The foreign relations of our country have been expanded considerably and the size of its economy enlarged incomparably. This reality of today calls for developing foreign trade still further. Developing foreign trade is of importance in boosting production through an effective utilization of the existing production capacities, in consolidating the independent national economy and promoting the friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world.

On the principles of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocal accommodation, we should continue to develop trade with the socialist countries and, at the same time, extensively promote trade with the nations of the third world, non-aligned states and many other countries of the world.

In order to develop foreign trade, we should strictly observe the credit-first principle. In all branches of the national economy precedence should be given to the production of export goods, their quality improved and the appointed time of their delivery kept punctually.

We should improve the people's livelihood this year.

In light industry, all its factories should be worked to full capacity to turn out more consumer goods. In particular, the local raw

material resources should be actively tapped and utilized to normalize the production of local industry factories, so that the people are provided with abundance of diverse good daily necessities and foodstuffs.

The chemical industry should smoothly produce and supply various raw and other materials including chemical fibres, synthetic resins and basic chemical goods needed for light industry factories.

Development of the fishing industry is of importance in improving the people's living standard. In the fishing industry the superiority of the new system of its guidance should be brought into full play to realize a great upsurge in the production of marine products. The material and technical means of fisheries should be modernized, fishing operations made scientific, and small, medium and inshore fishing developed actively to catch more fishes. By so doing the working people's demand for fish should be satisfied.

Innovations should be brought about in transport this year.

The development of transport is essential for the normalization of production in all fields of the national economy and for the smooth conduct of export.

In the field of transport the policy of applying three transport methods—centralized transport, combined communication, and container transport—should be thoroughly implemented, and rail, motor and water transport should be developed simultaneously. In railway transport electrification should be stepped up, railways reinforced and the production of electric locomotives and freight cars expanded, so that the carrying capacity of the railways is increased further still. At the same time, many long-distance motor transport fleets should be organized to carry small and urgently needed loads on a large scale, and the number of cargo boats should be increased and the ports for foreign trade

rebuilt and expanded to develop water transport actively.

An important task of agriculture this year is to further increase grain production by putting farm work on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the requirement of the Juche method of farming.

In order to increase grain production under the continued influence of the cold front, we must take positive measures to prevent the damage of drought. In the agricultural field the policy of making revolution in the use of underground water should be implemented to sink more wells and drive in a large number of pointed pieces of pipes, so that we can overcome any severe drought. And we should establish a scientific fertilizing system, improve cultivation methods and thoroughly prevent damage by noxious insects.

The agricultural workers should make thorough preparations for farming and do all farm work in good time and substantially, thereby reaping another rich harvest this year.

We should make vigorous endeavours to Juche-orient, modernize and scientify the national economy this year.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy by drawing on the resources and techniques of one's own country to suit its actual conditions.

The most important thing in Juche-orienting the national economy is to develop industry by using the raw materials of one's own country. We should firmly adhere to the principle of advancing industry with our own raw materials and, in particular, should strive to consummate metallurgy based on our country's fuel.

To modernize the national economy is a struggle to replace backward techniques with advanced ones. Keeping firmly to the stand

of Juche, we should conduct the work of modernizing the national economy in accordance with our specific conditions.

The immediate task in modernizing the national economy is to raise its technical level by using the conditions and possibilities existing in our country. Beginning with hard and labour-consuming branches and with work which can be modernized easily with a small expenditure of money, we must modernize the operations one by one and gradually and steadily elevate the technical level of our national economy.

This year we must make detailed plans for development of science and technology in all branches of the national economy and intensify the scientific research work and the technical innovation movement and thus put the economy of our country as a whole on a new scientific footing.

In order to carry out this year's national economic plan successfully and bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, the leading personnel must decisively enhance their role.

All leading personnel should responsibly organize and direct this year's combat with a high ideological preparedness and a firm determination to fulfil without fail the fighting tasks set by the Party. They should valiantly break through the difficulties and hardships by taking the lead in tackling arduous and difficult tasks and be thoroughgoing in technical guidance, management of equipment, supply of materials and organization of labour through scrupulously organizing the economic work. Leading personnel must always go into the midst of the masses, acquaint themselves fully with the realities and settle knotty problems promptly and bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom into full play by political methods.

To perform their role properly, the cadres should raise their political and business qualifications. Today their level of guidance fails

to keep pace with the rapidly developing reality. All leading functionaries must establish a revolutionary habit of study and study hard to lift rapidly their political, theoretical and business levels.

It is a sacred national duty of the entire Korean people to fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This year all people in north and south Korea and all our compatriots abroad must firmly unite on the principle of great national unity and fight more vigorously to thwart the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad and achieve the country's reunification.

The international solidarity of our revolution is growing stronger daily. Seeing in the New Year, I would like to extend warm greetings to the people and our friends of all countries who are actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

This year, too, we will strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries, of the non-aligned states, the third world countries, and all other peoples of the world according to our Party's consistent foreign policy.

The revolutionary tasks set before us this year are very difficult and huge and demand that the whole Party and the entire people conduct an intense struggle.

All Party members and working people should come out as one and admirably carry out this year's national economic plan with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution and with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, thereby adding lustre once again to the honourable name of Juche Korea.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, let us all work vigorously to bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction and to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KIM IL SUNG

Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction by Effective Financial Management

(Speech at the National Meeting of Financial
and Bank Workers December 23, 1978)

Comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, I would like to begin by offering my warm greetings to the National Meeting of Financial and Bank Workers.

I am very satisfied with the fact that in the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan you executed successfully the plan of state budgetary revenue to fully meet the huge expenditures needed for ensuring economic construction and defence upbuilding and improving the people's life and laid up the financial reserves amounting to 900 million *won* as of the end of November. For this I would like to express my deep gratitude to you present here and all the financial and bank workers.

Our Party's financial policy is very correct

and judicious. Over the last ten years, our state budgetary revenue showed a high-rate growth of 13 per cent on an annual average to augment the scale of the state budget 3.4 times. The finance of our country now ensures in five days as much budgetary revenue as in the whole year of 1949. This proves that our Party's financial policy guarantees a correct balance between accumulation and consumption and correctly embodies the law that guides the development of the socialist planned economy which is making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance.

Today the financial burden in our country is heavier than in any other countries of the world. Our country is not so large. If our country is reunified, it will be, of course, a big country with a population of 50 million. But now, being divided into the north and the south, our country cannot be regarded so large. Nevertheless, it maintains an army

hundreds of thousands strong entirely at its own expense and rears and educates more than 8.6 million children and students at state and social expense. People of many countries call our country the "kingdom of education." This is well said, indeed. Now in our country 3.5 million children are reared at state and social expense at the nurseries and kindergartens and 5.1 million pupils and students are educated free of charge at schools of all levels from the primary school to the higher educational institution. This is a very proud and fine thing.

No one would complain, even if we ate rice only once a day and had to take thin gruel for the other two meals, considering that our country, being divided, maintains an army hundreds of thousands strong and rears and educates children and students accounting for more than a half of the population at state expense. But we let all the people have their fill of rice for their daily three meals. Now the word gruel itself is not known to our younger generation. And our entire people are supplied with clothes in each season and a free medical service system, a system of social maintenance and a system of recuperation and rest at state expense are in force.

We cover the huge outlay for this with our own earnings. We never collect taxes from the people to meet the financial need. Ours became a tax-free country long ago. It is the first tax-free country in the world, I think.

Our country has become the first country which levies no taxes at all upon the people while bearing the heavy burden of educating all the students free of charge and giving free medical service to the entire people. This fact well proves how great the line and policies of our Party are and how courageous the struggle of our people is.

Foreign visitors to our country say that our people do not keenly feel their happiness, as they always lead a happy life.

Yesterday I met a Party delegation from a certain country. On the occasion the head of

the delegation said that he visited more than 70 countries, but he had never seen such a clean country as Korea where all the people are cheerful, simple and energetic and live with pride. Expressing great admiration for our people who have carried out socialist construction successfully, he noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a model country of socialism; it is building a most sound, a most dignified and a most popular socialism along the rightest track. So I told him that although it may be too much to say our country is a model of socialism, our people are living as well as others.

We have done, indeed, a lot of work in socialist economic construction. During the past Six-Year Plan period alone, we not only totally abolished the taxation, but also reduced the prices of goods by a wide margin and considerably raised the living allowances to the working people.

All these proud achievements made in socialist economic construction are results of the energetic endeavours of our people to implement the line and policies of the Party; they are a striking demonstration of the superiority of our socialist system.

The financial and bank workers are largely credited with the tremendous successes so far achieved in socialist economic construction. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity today to express once again my heartfelt thanks to the financial and bank workers and all other workers in the economic field who are striving to implement our Party's financial policy.

The achievements of our people in socialist construction are enormous and we may well proudly declare them to the world. We have every reason to feel honour and pride in them.

We started building the country from scratch. We built factories and enterprises out of nothing and replaced our huts and dug-outs with modern houses and many-storied buildings. Our country now has a large num-

ber of machine plants, light industrial factories and various other factories. There was no club worthy of mention in the past. But, today, public halls, study rooms, theatres, cinema houses, palaces of culture, children's palaces and other cultural and educational establishments are found everywhere. All these are fruits of the energy and sweat of our people.

Starting from scratch, we have reached this high level today. On this basis we can make a faster development and do everything we want.

During the postwar reconstruction, with no cranes available, we made wooden derricks and used them. With those wooden derricks we built many-storied houses, hotels for foreigners and modern streets of Pyongyang. But, now there stand cranes like so many trees of a forest at all the construction sites.

We will surely attain the grand targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan as we have a firm economic foundation, experience gained in building a new country from scratch, competent native cadres and steeled working class and labouring people. There is no room for doubt as to this.

The recent 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party discussed the 1979 plan for the development of the national economy and put forward militant tasks for effecting a new turn in socialist economic construction. Next year, we should satisfactorily solve the problems of fuel and raw materials and place production on a normal basis in all domains by giving a definite precedence to the extractive industries, further improve the people's living by operating the light industrial factories at full capacity, ease the strain on transport and fully meet the growing demand for transport. When these tasks set forth at the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee are carried out successfully, the economic poten-

tial of our country will grow still further, the people's living be elevated to a higher stage and the Second Seven-Year Plan be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The economic potential of our country is, of course, very great and the living standard of our people is fairly high today. Our independent national economy produces by itself everything needed for economic construction and people's living and all our people do a fruitful work and live a happy life, enjoying the benefits of a universal free educational system and free medical service system with no worries about food and clothing. But, we must not rest content with this. We should continuously develop our independent national economy and steadily raise the living standard of the people. To this end, the new tasks of economic construction advanced by our Party should be carried through.

What, then, are the duties of the financial and bank workers in carrying out the new tasks of socialist economic construction?

It is essential, above all, to apply the cost-accounting system properly.

To do this is very important in managing the socialist economy. It is a requirement of the socialist law of economy to manage the factories and enterprises on the principle of cost-accounting system. Through our practical experience ever since the first period of socialist construction, we have keenly felt that it is very important to rightly enforce this system.

A correct application of the law of value should be made for a proper implementation of the cost-accounting system. Only this makes it possible to lower the standard of consumption per unit product and raise the output value per employee and the quality of products.

The failure in making a correct application of the law of value is one of the major shortcomings in managing the socialist economy now.

As I said at the 17th Plenary Meeting of

the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, it is primarily due to the incorrect application of the law of value that some products including coal are of low quality at present.

When a coal mine has failed to turn out good-quality coal, its management activities must suffer for this. But they do not. So the coal-mine officials pay little attention to raising the quality of coal.

Such a practice runs counter to the regulations of the cost-accounting system. In order to prevent coal mines from this kind of usage, the price fixing workers should correctly set the prices of coal in several grades, and the financial and banking establishments should strengthen control by *won*. It was a mistake that in the past the financial and banking agencies supplied money to the coal mines only according to the production figures without asking about the quality of coal.

The financial and bank workers neglect to exercise financial control over light industry and other fields, too.

I saw the samples of dresses made and furnished by light industry to clothe children and students next year, and they were well made. But it is no use only to make good samples. The dresses to be supplied to the children and students should all be well made. In the past period, too, the samples used to be handsomely made. But when it came to mass-producing the dresses at the light industrial factories, there appeared the practices of making them at random without making them as nicely as the samples although the materials were the same kind.

Nevertheless, the financial and bank workers are only concerned about increasing the state's budgetary revenue by collecting turnover levies, but are little interested in inducing the factories and enterprises through intensified financial control to improve the quality of products and to apply the cost-accounting system correctly.

Because the cost-accounting system has

not been properly established, the output value per worker is not yet very high in general. Although it is a long time ago that the objective of raising the per-worker output value above 10,000 *won* was advanced, there are many factories and enterprises that have not yet attained the goal, and there are also ones that are marking time, unable to rise higher from the level they have already reached.

If the law of value is to be applied correctly and the cost-accounting system established properly in various branches of the national economy and at factories and enterprises, it is true that the General Bureau for Price Fixing under the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Committee, the General Bureau for Quality Control and those officials who are directly in charge of guiding production activities should enhance their role. But it is also of great consequence to heighten the role of the financial and bank workers.

Because at present the financial and bank workers neglect to exercise financial control, both the people who have turned out good products and the people who have turned out products of low quality are appraised equally and those who have worked more and those who have done less receive equal pay. This will not do. The people who have turned out high-quality products and the people who have done a great deal of work should as a matter of course be appraised more highly and receive more money than the people who have not.

A correct financial control in the financial and banking domain in accordance with the demand of the law of value stimulates the factories and enterprises to intensify the struggle for economy, improve the management of equipment and actively wage a technical innovation movement and further raises the creative enthusiasm of the working people. Then it is possible to lower the standard of consumption per unit product, raise the

output value per employee and markedly improve the quality of products. Therefore, it is important for the financial and bank workers to fully play their role in expediting socialist economic construction and improving the people's living.

If this meeting has criticized the financial and bank workers too mildly for their failure to exercise financial control properly, it is advisable to offer them more criticism. Criticism is not aimed at scolding and hitting out at anyone, but designed to make him rectify his shortcomings and do his work better. It is a driving force to advance work further.

In the domain of light industry, too, it is essential to intensify criticism in order to improve the quality of products. As I told the leading functionaries in the field of light industry after seeing the samples of dresses for children and students, it is advisable for them to go among the workers, peasants, students, youth and children two or three times a year and arrange competitive shows of light industrial goods to receive criticism from the people. Then the standard of material consumption per unit product can be lowered and the quality of products raised.

The financial and bank workers must strengthen financial control in future to make the factories and enterprises in different branches of the national economy correctly apply the cost-accounting system in conformity with the demand of the law of value.

At the same time, the number of cost-accounting enterprises must be increased continuously.

There are as yet many organs and enterprises financed under the state budget. More institutions and enterprises in many fields such as land administration, city administration and procurement must be switched over to the cost-accounting system.

Next, financial discipline must be strengthened.

The aim of strengthening financial discipline is to prevent waste of money.

At present there are many undisciplined practices of expending money freely and at random. There still exist such empty forms and shows as arranging unnecessary banquets and gatherings and offering meaningless gifts and such practices as exceeding the limits of expenditure set by the state budget through making outlays thoughtlessly for construction projects not envisaged in the plan.

The financial and bank workers must combat such practices going against financial discipline, enforce rigid discipline and strengthen financial control in carrying out the budget.

All outlays must be made correctly under the disbursement provisions specified in the state budget and even a single extra penny must not be paid out.

The financial and bank workers are servants of the people who work to guarantee a happy life for them with the money earned by them. Therefore, they must always keep to the position of saving as much money of the state as possible and giving greater profits to the state.

To spend more money than stipulated by the state and make outlays in contravention of the rules is a violation of the state law. As the state budget is a law of the state adopted at the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of state power, no one has the right to violate it. Making a correct outlay as stipulated in the state budget is the primary task for strengthening financial discipline.

For the strengthening of financial discipline, the financial work must be summed up properly.

Now some leading economic personnel pay little attention to summing up the financial work as they have poor knowledge about finances. That is why state organs, enterprises and cooperative organizations do not properly sum up the fulfilment of the budgets.

All the state organs, enterprises and co-

operative organizations must sum up the fulfilment of the budgets timely and correctly. Every month and every quarter the factories, enterprises and cooperative organizations must inform the workers, office employees and cooperative members in detail of how much they have earned and spent and how much profits they have brought to the state. This is essential to strengthening the mass control and supervision of the fulfilment of the budgets and enforcing rigid financial discipline. Financial discipline cannot be established well only by the efforts of the financial organs. Rigid financial discipline can be enforced only when the popular masses supervise and work for the management of finances and bear joint responsibility for it.

State organs, enterprises and cooperative organizations must sum up the management of finances monthly, quarterly and semi-annually.

The financial work must be summed up not only by the cost-accounting establishments but also by the organizations financed under the state budget. Only by summing up their finances in good time can the latter carry on business soundly with the funds provided under the state budget.

The proper summing up of the finances will enable all functionaries and working people to build up the economic life of the country assiduously and make greater efforts to overfulfil their revolutionary tasks in socialist economic construction.

Next, the struggle against wasteful practices must be intensified.

Now there are many cases of recklessly using and wasting the common property of the state and society.

All the properties of the state and society are gains of the people. So they belong commonly to the people. Under the socialist system everybody gets as much as he has worked according to the socialist principle of distribution. Therefore, in socialist society

nothing can be had free. Even in communist society where distribution is done according to needs, everyone must work, so there is nothing that can be got free. But because capitalism remains in the minds of people now, there is a pronounced tendency of loving windfalls, and the practice of using carelessly and wasting the common property of the state and society persists among the functionaries of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Take fabrics for example. They are used quite wastefully. At present, thanks to the solicitude of the Party and the state clothes are issued to the workers in various branches of the national economy including railway transport and mining industries, but a great deal of fabrics are wasted because clothes are made in a slipshod manner and the supply standards fixed by the state are not observed. Moreover, some of the state and economic establishments purchase fabrics being supplied to the people and use them in making curtains, chair covers and the like. State and economic institutions disburse state funds unjustly in this manner to purchase and waste a large quantity of fabrics. So little fabrics are on sale in the stores, although they are produced a great deal every year.

There is a prodigal waste mainly because financial control is weak and the prices of goods are set incorrectly.

According to the investigation into the waste of fabrics this time, in Ryanggang Province they twist rope with vinalon yarn and stretch it for hop vines to creep on. Ropes necessary for hop growing can be twisted either with linden tree bark found abundantly in mountains or with jute planted on the edges of the fields. But because the wholesale price of vinalon yarn is cheap, precious vinalon yarn is purchased and wasted by twisting it into ropes when it can be used to weave good textiles. Our functionaries do not think that if they use vinalon

yarn in twisting rope, the output of fabrics will be so much the less.

To cite an instance of fertilizer application on cooperative farms. The state supplies them with fertilizer at low prices. So they do not value it but apply it carelessly. Thus, the precious fertilizer is wasted and, furthermore, farming is hindered.

The financial and bank workers should wage an intense struggle against wasteful practices and always inspect and control the financial activities in all branches.

The financial organs of our country are fundamentally different from those of the capitalist countries in their mission and role. The financial organs of the capitalist countries mainly perform the role of collecting taxes from the people and issuing salaries to civil servants, whereas our financial organs play the function as a master who directly deals with the money of the country needed for managing socialist industry and agriculture and improving the people's living. Therefore, the financial workers should fight relentlessly against the misappropriation and extravagance of state fund and its random expenditure.

Next, the local budgetary system must be further strengthened.

This is a unique socialist budgetary system introduced in our country for the first time.

Before the local budgetary system was introduced, all funds for the economic life in our local areas were appropriated under the national budget. However, several years after this system began to be applied, all local areas ensure their expenditures with their own incomes and earn a large sum of money to deliver it to the state. Last year, too, a lot of money amounting to 1,000 million *won* was delivered to the state treasury as a result of the successful execution of the local budgetary system.

Our local budgetary system is, by nature, fundamentally different from the budgetary system of the capitalist countries. In capi-

talist countries the budget is made up of taxes collected from the people, so an increase of budgetary revenue means exploiting the people that much. But the money delivered by our local budget to the state is extra earnings from the development of local industry and improvement of public services and it is money which renders benefits to the state after satisfying the people's need for their living. Our local budgetary system, therefore, is a very superior one.

I am very satisfied that the government officials and financial workers have upheld the Party's policy on the local budgetary system and scored good results in the past.

But we should not rest content with already achieved successes; we should strive to develop the local budgetary system in future.

Developing this system means precisely developing local industry, agriculture, fisheries, public welfare, procurement work and the like, so that local areas can manage their economic life on their own.

In strengthening the local budgetary system it is very important to improve the procurement work and thus develop local industry.

Since procurement work is unsatisfactory at present, we are unable to make a faster development of local industry. As I emphasized at the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries held in 1962, the main job of local industry is to purchase promptly agricultural produce from the farmers and other locally available raw materials to produce daily necessities and foodstuffs and supply them to the rural inhabitants. Therefore, inadequate procurement work will not help to develop local industry. In future we should establish a proper procurement system and improve procurement work definitively, thereby providing a sufficient amount of raw materials to local industrial factories.

Great efforts must be directed to the

development of fisheries in local areas.

In the field of fisheries there still exist immense reserves for increasing production. Development of fisheries in local areas will enable us to make much more money and enforce the local budgetary system smoothly. In localities the inshore fishing should be developed actively and all conditions and possibilities be turned to good account to increase marine products.

The production of chickens, eggs and meat should be also boosted in local areas and these products be offered for sale in the stores and peasant markets. Then, this will be greatly helpful to the people's life and increase the financial revenue of the state still further.

The financial and bank workers should strive to put into fuller play the superiority of the local budgetary system established by our Party and thus let the people in all localities enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

Next, we must enhance the role of the banking organizations.

The bank is an establishment accommodating funds. Sometimes factories, enterprises and cooperative farms may have idle money and sometimes they may be short of funds in the course of managing their economy. Banks collect idle money without delay and furnish it to the organizations that need it and grant loans to those that are short of funds and thus function to guarantee their smooth management activities.

Immediately after liberation when the peasants suffered from lack of farming funds, we established the Peasant Bank to furnish them with farming funds.

After liberation, the peasants came to have land through the agrarian reform. But they had no draught cattle and seed grains and were short of farm implements. And they had no money to buy them. Seeing this situation of the peasants at the time, the landlords assumed the attitude: Let's wait

and see how you farm empty-handed. And the rich farmers and usurers welcomed the golden opportunity and sought to exploit the poor peasants by lending them money at high interest. The people with draught cattle thought to hire them out to the poor peasants for a couple of days and, in return, get much rice in the autumn.

But at the time we had no money enough to lend to the peasants for farming funds. The Japanese imperialists had demolished all factories in their flight, and the few small factories that remained were all in the hands of private entrepreneurs. So we had no source of money.

We, therefore, decided to confiscate the property of the banking associations established by the Japanese imperialists to rob our countryside and set up the Peasant Bank with it. And we got the peasants to lay out as much money as they could in the Peasant Bank, those with one *won* contributing one *won*, those with two *won* contributing two *won* and those with three *won* contributing three *won*. We encouraged not only the peasants but the factory and office workers as well to invest money in the Peasant Bank. It was seen to that the investors in the bank got the dividend in autumn once a year.

The peasants actively supported the policy of establishing the Peasant Bank and all sank money in the bank. Thus, we were able to create a considerable fund for the Peasant Bank.

The Peasant Bank gave loans to the peasants so that they could buy draught cattle in Chagang Province and other mountainous areas and purchase seed grains and small farm implements. On the other hand, the state bought draught cattle with the money of the Peasant Bank and set up ox and horse hire stations to plough the fields for the peasants. At the time the hire was set so low as to pay for the draught animals' feed.

Thus, we successfully settled the problem

of farming funds for the peasants which posed a very difficult question immediately after liberation and got the poor peasants free from the exploitation of the rich farmers and usurers. The Peasant Bank also played an important role in cultivating a cooperative spirit in the peasants and in making them know the advantages of cooperation.

In our country there are now the all-people ownership and cooperative ownership of the means of production and, accordingly, state-run economy and cooperative economy. In order to manage them properly, be it state-run or cooperative, it is required to raise the role of the banks for the maximum mobilization and utility of idle currency and establish a correct control by *won*.

By strengthening saving work, the banking organizations should actively mobilize the idle currency and, at the same time, properly organize loaning.

When agriculture was reorganized on cooperative lines, the banking agencies made long-term loans to the agricultural cooperatives and poor peasants, and short-term ones to the middle peasants, but gave no advance to rich farmers in accordance with our Party's class policy. Although this is not the case today, the role of the banking agencies is still very important. They must enforce strict discipline in payment and delivery and conduct the money-lending business soundly. They must correctly check up the applications for loans case by case and lend as much money as necessary to the factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and producers' cooperatives which badly need it. They should only make short-term loans to the factories and enterprises which are short of money because they have failed to fulfil their plans

by indices.

The work of financial and banking establishments is inseparably related to each other. Therefore, they must skilfully conduct concerted operations.

Figure-work in the financial and banking organizations should be actively mechanized.

In the future all figure-work should be done by electronic computers. This is essential for speedy computation and economy of manpower. The banking agencies should earn plenty of foreign currency and procure up-to-date computing equipment.

The financial and banking establishments should employ many women.

At present women make up nearly half the labour force in our national economy. But their number in the financial and banking establishments is not large. This shows that our functionaries are not yet clear of the tendency to despise women. There is no reason why women are unfit to work in the financial and banking institutions. Rather, they can work better than men. From now on these institutions should take on a large number of women.

Over the past years the financial and bank workers have had a hard time, but in this course they have achieved many successes. Needless to say, our path ahead may also be beset with many difficulties. But there will be no difficulty as serious as encountered in the past. Now that the foundations of the financial and banking business have been solidly built up, the work in this sphere will be easier.

I firmly believe that in future all financial and bank workers will successfully get over the difficulties they encounter and creditably fulfil their tasks assigned by the Party.

15 Years under Rays of Theses On Rural Question

Fifteen years have gone since the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In the period great changes have taken place in our country. Our people, once far removed from modern civilization, have already completed irrigation and electrification in the countryside and have now entered a new era of overall agricultural mechanization and chemicalization, of agricultural industrialization and modernization. This demonstrates the great vitality of the theses on the rural question, a programme for socialist rural construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When we published the theses on the socialist rural question many people regarded it as an ideal. But today it is turning into reality. We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture." ("Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside," Eng. ed., p. 3.)

For thousands of years, our peasants had desired to live in an ideal society, a paradise where all people, free from exploitation and oppression, enjoy genuine freedom and equality and live a cultured and bountiful life. Today our socialist countryside has become such a paradise.

Our peasants, who had suffered maltreatment and humiliation and shed tears of blood because of lost nationhood, have become proud masters of the revolution managing developed agriculture and civilized and dignified socialist agricultural working people doing farming with modern science and technology.

As a result of the mighty promotion of the working-classization and revolutionization of the agricultural working people through the ideological revolution in the countryside, a radical change has taken place in their ideological consciousness and spiritual and moral qualities.

Our agricultural working people, closely armed with the great Juche idea, are working devotedly for the collective and society under the slogan "One for all and all for one." We reap bumper crop every year, which shows clearly their high revolutionary zeal.

The tasks of the Juche-based technical revolution (irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization) set by the theses on the rural question are nearing completion.

We have completed irrigation. A ramified irrigation network is spread all over the land and a developed irrigation-cum-drainage system has been established. Rural electrification has been realized and all farm houses including those in mountain hamlets have electric lights and electricity is widely used as the source of power and heat in agricultural production.

With the powerful support of our Juche industry farm mechanization and chemicalization have made great progress. The theses-set task of bringing the number of tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000 has been carried out. The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land has increased to 6 in flat areas and to 5 in intermediate and mountain areas since the production of the first tractor at the Kiyang Tractor Plant in October 1958. We have one truck for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land. Highly efficient rice-planting machines and scores of kinds

of tractor-drawn farm machines, together with tractors and trucks, are effectively used for overall farm mechanization.

There has been a qualitative change in the composition of chemical fertilizers and their supply has increased considerably. The thesis-set task of applying more than one ton of fertilizer to each *chongbo* of fields was fulfilled in 1975 and the supply of herbicides in 1977 increased 2.4 times as against 1970.

The technical equipment of agriculture has improved and its industrialization and modernization have been promoted on a full scale and a new era of Juche farming has come to our countryside.

According to the theses, the cultural revolution went ahead dynamically in our countryside. Hundreds of thousands of agricultural technical personnel have been trained and are mightily promoting agricultural industrialization and modernization. The technical and cultural standards of the peasants have risen and they do scientific and technical farming.

Old customs and way of life maintained for thousands of years are completely dying out in the countryside.

With its rapid development our agricultural production has grown every year and our peasants live as well as the urban dwellers.

Our agricultural working people hit the Six-Year Plan target of 7 million tons of grain two years ahead of schedule. They produced over 8 million tons of grain in 1976 and 8.5 million tons in 1977, and reaped a rich harvest last year too in spite of bad weather. In 1976, as against 1970, the output of vegetables increased 1.6 times and animal husbandry, fruit farming, sericulture and other branches of agriculture rapidly developed as well.

With growing agricultural production the living standards of the peasants rose. Bus and water services have been introduced in the countryside and rural clinics have been converted into hospitals. As a result, the difference of the urban and rural population in their living conditions is rapidly reducing.

The new agricultural guidance system under which the county cooperative farm management committee plays the most important role and the sub-workteam management system, as both initiated and established by the great leader, highly displayed their great advantages and the level of management and operation of the cooperative economy came closer to the advanced level of industrial enterprise management. The role of the county as a regional unit rose and the difference of town and country and the class distinction of workers and peasants are being narrowed down considerably.

The flat and mountain areas are attaining the level of towns, life-giving water wets all lands, ploughing, sowing, weeding and thrashing are done with machines, and peasants reap rich crops and live in plenty. This is the reality of our socialist countryside which has undergone a radical change thanks to the theses on the rural question.

We are powerfully pushing forward the rural technical revolution with tractors, trucks, chemical fertilizers, electricity and farm machines produced by our wisdom, efforts and techniques. New young intellectuals firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party are actively helping the agricultural working people in the countryside.

By strengthening the support of the working class to the peasantry and the worker-peasant alliance as taught by the great leader, we were very successful in socialist

rural construction.

Our peasants were completely freed long ago from tax burden for the first time in history.

At state expense productive establishments, modern farm houses, the developed irrigation system and large fleets of tractors and farm machines mightily pushing ahead with overall farm mechanization have been built and a big army of technicians and specialists developing agriculture confidently along the highroad of modern science and technology has been trained.

Our brilliant achievements and radical changes in the countryside are entirely due to the wise, energetic guidance of the great leader in the implementation of the theses on the rural question.

All places in our country, even frosty footpaths between rice fields, snowy plains or paths hidden among mountains, bear his footprints of great love.

Once he was returning from his on-the-spot guidance after dark. Peasants heartily wished him a long life in good health, seeing him off. He said to them that he and they should help each other and do farming full well. What heart-moving words these are! He puts faith in our agricultural working people as a main force of the revolution and devotes himself to their good. The story of his trust in and love for our peasants is a great epic that they should pass down from generation to generation.

He has provided our people with a happy life. Though, he, not content with it, gives unending on-the-spot guidance, forgetting sleep and fatigue, to enable them to live a happier life and completely free our peasants from hard work.

The great leader told kindly a tractor operator he met with in a field about the noble mission of the working class to liberate the peasants from tough work. He saw that the large Kumsong Tractor Plant playing a big part in the rural technical revolution was established and lorry and tractor-pulled farm machine factories were set up in different places.

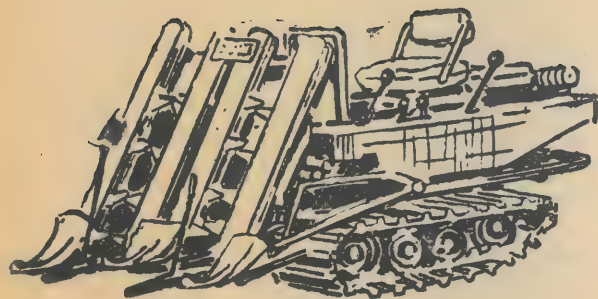
Indeed, under his wise guidance, great love and deep concern, a new era has come to our countryside, when the peasants are working-classized and revolutionized, agriculture is industrialized and modernized and agricultural production becomes more scientific and intensive.

Under the grateful rays of the theses on the rural question our socialist countryside has prospered in the past 15 years. Today it is good. But it will be better tomorrow. The day is not far off when the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," which had been regarded as an ideal, will achieve a brilliant reality. Then, our countryside will become a paradise more cultured and better to live in, and people, mountains and rivers and agriculture will change radically.

Our agricultural and other working people, who are dashing ahead in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by speed campaign under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, upholding the red banner of the three revolutions unfurled by him, will make greater achievements in their efforts to execute the theses and plant without fail the flag of victory on the 10 million grain height of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Chon Jong Un





"Let's Name This Rice Harvester 'Chongsanri'"

Under the bright rays of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung tractors and other modern farm machines are doing hard operations for the peasants everywhere in our country from villages at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san to the vast plains on the west coast.

The most exhausting operations, rice planting and harvesting, in paddy farming are now in the process of mechanization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his theses on the rural question:

"It is an honourable historic task devolving upon us Communists to free the peasants from the heavy labour with which they have been ground down, for thousands of years, doing all manner of backbreaking toil with primitive farm implements."

For overall farm mechanization the fatherly leader gives on-the-spot guidance to factories and farms, and is quite delighted to see even small machines made by our workers to free the peasants from tough work and takes all measures to spread them widely as soon as possible.

Notified of the trial operation of a rice harvester made by our workers at Chongsan-ri,

he put aside many important affairs to handle and went to the village with cadres of the central organs on October 6, 1974.

He stopped his car at the plain in front of Chongsan-ri and came out of it. He warmly shook hands with the functionaries there who came out to greet him and looked smiling over the Chongsan plain waving with golden rice for a long while.

After deep thought he said to the functionaries that they had done farming well and wanted to see the harvester made by us.

A functionary pointed to the rice harvester made by our scientists and workers. The respected and beloved leader asked what type of harvester it was—the cutting-up or the cutting-down.

The functionary answered that it was the cutting-up harvester. The fatherly leader said confidently that such kind of harvester was good and its mechanism was precise and now we were successful.

Then he asked how much rice it could cut a day and how its engine worked. He went into the field, felt the machine and closely examined it. He said that as it was very simple and easy to make we should mass-produce it for the peasants. He watched it cutting rice in the muddy field to see how its acce-

ssories worked.

He was very glad to see it cut rice, even standing the fallen one, and push it aside in bundles with its quick and precise movement, saying: "A very good machine. It cuts better than man." Then he climbed the machine, touched the handle and the rice stander over and over again and was greatly satisfied with it, saying: "This rice harvester is good. It is light and does not sink. This machine is a success."

He, smiling all over, looked at the rice harvester for a while and was more delighted with it than the peasants, saying that now that our peasants could use machines even for rice harvesting they came to get free from backbreaking labour forever. Then he remarked that we should mass-produce such harvesters and send them to all sub-workteams so as to harvest with machines from the next year.

He told the suite to give all the machine factories in the country the task to make many harvesters of this type in a short time, and asked if they had named the machine.

Learned that it had had no name, he said that it should be named and asked those present there to give good opinions.

They unanimously wished him to name it. He laughed heartily and thought awhile and said: "You had better name machines after places. Let's name this rice harvester 'Chongsanri' because its first trial operation was done at this village."

He visited the Chongsan Cooperative Farm more than 70 times to lead the farm to set an example in our Juche farming and usher in a new era of agricultural industrialization and modernization in our country. In the historic

days he discussed with the functionaries concerned the problems arising from overall farm mechanization on the thrashing ground of the farm or in the fields until it got dark; he inspected new farm machines made in our country and pointed to their minor defects even the experts could not find, and taught them how to correct them.

Once the fatherly leader came out to the Chongsan plain and saw rice harvesters at work and said that we should make rice harvesters to suit the actual conditions of our country where it is rainy and the main stress is laid on rice farming. And he pointed to their defects and ways to correct them. He stressed again and again that for early overall farm mechanization and prompt harvest of grain without spoilage we should perfect rice harvesters by ourselves at any cost.

He had farm machines brought to his residence to study them. More than once he called the functionaries concerned on the phone far past midnight to acquaint himself with the production of rice harvesters and indicate the concrete orientation and ways of their manufacture.

Under his careful guidance and deep concern many new farm machines and rice harvesters "Chongsanri" were produced and over 100 tractors and hundreds of tractor-pulled farm machines came to work on the Chongsan plain.

Today our peasants do farming easily with the help of machines and chemicals. This is due to the fatherly leader's boundless love for our peasants and the theses on the rural question written by him.

Kwon Sang Il

Sukchon County People Industrialize and Modernize Agriculture



Sukchon County in the Yoldusamcholli Plain on the west coast of our country is a double *Kunwi* laureate and a granary producing more than 150,000 tons of grain every year.

Its present grain yield is amazingly high compared with the figure—27,000 tons—in 1946, the year after liberation.

In the pre-liberation years the peasants there did farming, pulling ploughs till they had bruise on their shoulders and dibbling rice seedlings. But now they plough and sow fields with tractors, weed them with agricultural chemicals, and do harvesting and thrashing with machines.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The technical revolution in the countryside must be powerfully accelerated to further consolidate the successes in the irrigation

and electrification of agriculture, quickly complete chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization, so that agriculture is industrialized and modernized."

The industrialization of mechanizing, chemicalizing and electrifying agricultural production and the modernization of introducing the last word in science and technology in agricultural production are a sacred task to free finally from difficult and toilsome work our peasants emancipated from exploitation and oppression and rapidly increase agricultural production and make the working people live a more plentiful life.

This work has mightily progressed in Sukchon County. As a result, it, like all other counties, scored wonderful achievements in all fields of socialist rural construction.

During over ten years after the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question

Agricultural working people are always optimistic



in Our Country" by the great leader, tractors increased 2.6 times, trucks 3 times and tractor-drawn farm machines 3.6 times in Sukchon County. Its standard fields increased 44.9 times. Modern farm machines work freely in all fields.

In the same period 700-odd rice transplanters and rice harvesters have been introduced and the peasants have been freed even from the hardest farm work—rice transplanting.

On the Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm in the county all farm operations—ploughing, harrowing, rice transplanting, weeding, harvesting, carriage, thrashing and others—are done with the help of machines. It produces more than 10,000 tons of grain every year with over 150 tractors.

This is not confined to this cooperative farm alone. The same can be said about all other farms in our country.

Sukchon County, once a county of poverty and ignorance, has now more than 1,400 tractor drivers and over 1,800 agronomists and assistant agronomists who graduated from college and specialized school. They use effectively tractors and modern farm machines and introduce modern agricultural science and techniques.

The state supplies a huge amount of highly effective herbicides to the county for the peasants every year.

Since the publication of the rural theses, in the county 39 kinds of farm operations have been mechanized and the area of fields ploughed by tractors expanded 1.7 times. As a result, the distinction between agricultural and industrial labour has been narrowed down considerably.

For the industrialization and modernization of agriculture the let-all-families-operate-machines movement is going on throughout the county.

This is what could not be even imagined



Ridges between rice fields are levelled for mechanization

by the peasants in the pre-liberation days whose cherished desire was to till their own land with their own cattle.

No wonder a foreigner said at our cooperative farm: "The plain looks like a rice factory, the village like a town, and peasants like college students."

Radical changes in our countryside are due to the wise guidance of the great leader who has been devoting his life to the work to free peasants from difficult labour and rapidly increase agricultural production and make the masses of the working people live a more abundant and cultured life and to the socialist rural economic system established by him and his Juche-based farming methods.

Industrializing and modernizing agriculture with credit, today the agricultural working people in Sukchon County are striving to eliminate the distinction between agricultural and industrial work.

The Whole Country Supports the Countryside

In his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The leadership and assistance of the working class to the peasants and the support of towns to the countryside, is one of the basic conditions for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, firmly building up the socialist countryside alongside the socialist towns and workers' districts, and gradually eliminating the

distinctions between town and country."

Fifteen years have passed since the publication of the great theses on the rural question. During the period, our socialist countryside has made impressive progress through the fruitful struggle to carry the theses into effect.

We have been successful in support to the countryside as in other areas of our work.

You shall hear what active supporters of the countryside in different branches of the national economy say:



In Revolutionary Spirit of Self-reliance

Li Sung Hun
Sheet Metal-processing Shop Manager
of Kumsong Tractor Plant

Ours was a small farm machine factory when it started after the war. But now it is a large tractor plant which is equipped with up-to-date machines and automatic lines and turns out tens of thousands of tractors a year.

Twenty years have gone by since we manufactured the first tractor with our technique, materials and efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance implanted by the great leader in our minds.

They were indeed glorious years shining with proud exploits.

The workers of our plant successfully carried out several years ago the theses-set task of increasing the number of tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000 (in terms of 15 h.p. units). In 1977 in our country the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land

increased to 6 in flat areas and 5 in intermediate and mountain areas. This shows that our country ranks among the advanced countries in the number of tractors serving agriculture.

We will do our hardest to carry out the great leader's instruction on swelling the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land to 8-10 during the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, we will raise the rate of pressed goods, use the existing production capacity to the full and produce highly-efficient tractors, thereby contributing a great deal to the scientification and modernization of agriculture.

Recalling the Glorious Days

Chong Gyu Gun
Worker of Heat-treating Shop of
Sungri Automobile Combine



Whenever I see the trucks and tractors working everywhere in our countryside, I recall the unforgettable October 31, 1958, when the great leader gave his second on-the-spot guidance to our factory after the war.

That day the fatherly leader sat knee to knee with us workers and, stressing the importance of the production of trucks, said in this vein:

"...We cannot rapidly develop agriculture by the way of tilling land with backward plows and carrying burdens on the back as our ancestors did.

We must plough with tractors and carry manure and crops with lorries.

In order to do farming with the help of machines you must produce many trucks. We should turn out and send 35,000 tractors and 25,000 trucks in the near future to the coun-

tryside.

The Party set this task to mechanize our agriculture as early as possible.

His instruction gave us wisdom and courage and lent the wing of leap to us.

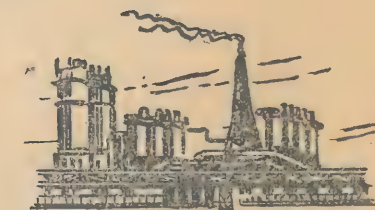
At that time we had neither designs nor experiences. But we, out of a burning desire to carry out the fatherly leader's instruction, disassembled a truck and imitated its accessories and made the truck body by hammering.

It seems only yesterday. But today our trucks cover the socialist cooperative fields of the whole country. What a worthwhile work it is!

We have now one truck for every 100 *chongbo*. This eloquently proves that the great plan of the fatherly leader to free our peasants from hard work is being brilliantly carried out.

Producing Mountain after Mountain of Fertilizers

Cho Yong Ha
Workteam Head of
Shipping Shop of the
Hungnam Fertilizer
Complex



The respected and beloved leader said that it is most important to increase the per-unit yield because our country is limited in cultivated land and, to this end, we should produce plenty of fertilizers.

We restored our factory severely destroyed by the war and reconstructed and expanded it in a short span of time after the war. Thus we increased sharply the production of fertilizers.

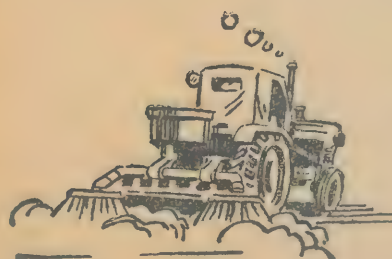
It is said that in August 1950 when the US imperialists bombed our factory, the peasants in the Hamju plain, at the sight of the fac-

tory burning for a week, lamented in tears that they should fail in farming. This fact graphically shows how much they expected of and loved, our factory.

Whenever I see fertilizers cascade to form mountains and long trains of wagons fully loaded with fertilizers start out of the factory for the countryside every day, I feel highly proud of being a producer of fertilizers.

As in the past, today our factory serves as a firm base for the chemicalization of agriculture.

Our country hit the target for the application of chemical fertilizer to each *chongbo* of land under cultivation set by the theses on the rural question already several years ago. In 1977 it reached 1.3 tons per *chongbo* of rice fields and 1.2 tons maize fields.



Highly Proud of Being Producer of Agricultural Chemicals

Li Jun Sop
Chief Engineer of Agricultural
Chemical Shop of February 8
Vinalon Complex

Fifteen years have already gone since I began to work in the agricultural chemical shop after my graduation from the Hamhung Chemical Industry College. It was a few months before the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by the great leader. At that time the production level of agricultural chemicals was not so high. Studying the theses, I was firmly resolved to devote myself to the execution of the fatherly leader's great plan for socialist rural construction.

Our workers and technicians have done their utmost to increase the production of agricultural chemicals through their close creative cooperation without the slightest vacillation before difficulties.

We reequipped and modernized our workshop. As a result, our output of weed killers

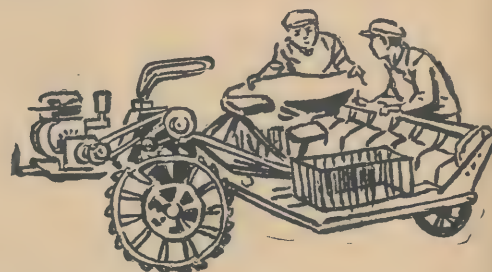
I would like to proudly say that this is the valuable fruition of the great leader's wise guidance and the devoted struggle of the producers of chemical fertilizers throughout the country to put into effect his teaching.

increased 8.3 times and insecticides 2.5 times as against the days before the publication of the theses and their quality improved considerably.

A few years ago an old man of more than 60 years of age came to our workshop and said that as agricultural chemicals are supplied in plenty to the countryside, the peasants do farming easily and that if his sons graduate from college, he would send them to our workshop so as to produce more agricultural chemicals for the peasants.

We have a great pride and honour of being producers of agricultural chemicals.

We are now full of a firm determination to do our best to sharply increase the production of agricultural chemicals during the new long-range plan period.



Deeply Conscious of the Duty of Scientist

Choe Song Ho
Chief of Rice-transplanter
Research Room under the Academy
of Agricultural Sciences

Mechanization of rice-transplanting is one of the most important successes attained in the carrying out of the great theses on the rural question, I think.

Nothing is more difficult than rice-transplanting in farming.

Transplanting rice with machines was an

ardent desire of our peasants.

But today, under the wise guidance of the great leader, we have become able to mechanize rice-transplanting which had long remained the most exhausting work in our countryside, enabling all our peasants to do farming easily.

This clearly shows that the technical revolution is an undertaking for ensuring the working people an independent and creative life.

Mechanization of rice-transplanting has paved the way to complete comprehensive

farm mechanization in the near future.

We will put into effect brilliantly the great leader's far-reaching plan to do agricultural labour in industrial way by completing highly efficient rice-transplanters and rice seedling-pullers through intensified research on farm-machine.

Increasing Financial Support

Pak Tae Jun
Director of Ryonggang Branch
under the Central Bank

The financial support of the state to the countryside increased 27 times in our country for last 15 years after the publication of the theses on the rural question.

Formerly capital construction in the countryside—medium and small irrigation projects, river improvement, construction of pumping stations, thrashing grounds, stock pens, storehouses, power facilities and so on—was conducted with the funds of cooperative farms. But now it is done at state expense through financial support to the countryside.

The state also builds modern dwellings for the peasants at its expense. In our county the

modern dwellings for 4,350 households have been newly built for last 15 years, radically changing the appearance of farm villages. In each cooperative farm a house of culture, welfare service facilities, public health facilities, nurseries, kindergartens and schools were newly built, greatly contributing to the rural cultural revolution.

The financial support of the state to the countryside will steadily increase, continuously enhancing the leading role of the state ownership while strengthening the cooperative ownership, and rapidly strengthening the material-technical foundations of all cooperative farms with the assistance of industry.

Through All-people Movement

Kim Yong Duk
Department Director of
Educational Commission

In our country, since farming is highly intensive and farm work must be done seasonally, labour support should be given to the countryside until overall farm mechanization is completed, I think.

Last year too we gave labour support of hundreds of mandays to the socialist countryside.

In order to help the peasants to successfully overcome the influence of the cold front, we actively participated in nature-re-making projects, digging wells, driving water-jetting pipes and cutting irrigation channels. In spring, the busiest farming season, we mobilized much more manpower to help the peasants in transplanting rice and humus-potted maize seedlings.

We also helped the farmers in weeding, applying fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, harvesting and all other farm operations in a responsible way worthy of a master.

We gave help in farm mechanization and the rural cultural revolution.

We reaped a bumper crop last year too in spite of such bad weather, overfilling our national granary, which delighted us all very much.

We will, as ever, thoroughly implement the great leader's instruction that the whole Party, the entire people and the whole army should give a powerful labour support to the countryside.

DIALOGUE

County Built Up

Under the bright rays of the great "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," today all our counties have been built up well and changed their appearance.

Recently our journalist had a conversation with Chairman Yun Gi Sop of the Pukchong County Administrative Committee of South Hamgyong Province about achievements made in building up his county during the last 15 years after the publication of the theses.

Here is their conversation:

Journalist: It's a long time since I was here in Pukchong. Your county seems to have changed greatly. Ten years ago, there were neither multi-storeyed dwellings standing in rows nor straight paved streets and I could see only lanes and factories between houses here and there.

Chairman: As a Korean saying goes, "Mountains and rivers change in ten years," our county has changed a great deal in last 15 years.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country the county serves as the regional unit and as the base for giving direct, unified and comprehensive guidance to the rural work and to all local affairs."

True to the respected and beloved leader's teaching on building up well the county seat and factories and enterprises in the county, we have worked hard to build up our county. As a result, our county has come to serve effectively as a comprehensive regional unit for the development of local economy and culture.

Journalist: The local industry in the county occupies a very important place in strengthening the county, I think.

Chairman: Our local-industry factories pro-

duce different kinds of consumer goods more than enough for our own county and send them to other counties and cities, greatly contributing to meeting the growing demand of the working people.

Journalist: I looked round some factories in your county and I was amazed at their high technical equipment and the quantity and quality of their products.

Chairman: In 1963 our county had only ten-odd local-industry factories and the assortment of their products was small in their infancy. We did our hardest to build up factories by our own efforts and turn out good products.

We made machines, increased factories and put out trial products by ourselves. Today our efforts have borne fine fruits.

At present our county has 33 local-industry factories and 9 small central-industry enterprises, which turn out over 1,750 kinds of goods. The local-industry factories produce almost all foodstuffs, wooden articles, plastics, ironwares, school things, textiles, clothes, footwear and other daily necessities needed by our county.

Journalist: In order to develop local industry it is most important to effectively use local raw materials, I think.

Chairman: You are right. We pay much attention to the processing of agricultural produce and sideline products of the peasants. Our county is a rich producer of apples, as you know. The fruit-processing factories in our county produce various kinds of tasty and highly-nutritious foodstuffs liked by the people from apple, pear, peach, plum, grape and others and wild fruits and wild vegetables.

Journalist: As local industry develops the economic and commercial ties become closer

between town and country.

Chairman: The local-industry factories in the county strengthen the economic and commercial ties between town and country through the increasing supply of their products. As for the trading network, our county has 84 shops in its seat and workers' settlement and all rural villages and commission agencies in places far away from village seats.

The role of the county commodity supply centre has risen and it supplies manufactured goods promptly and evenly to the farm villages. So in our rural shops there are all goods seen in urban shops and peasants can buy all goods they need at any time where they live.

Journalist: The county effectively serves the development of the socialist countryside as the base of the cultural revolution in the countryside.

Chairman: In the rural theses, the great leader taught us that the role of the county as the base of the cultural revolution in the countryside must be enhanced in every way for the construction of a modern socialist countryside. Through our persistent struggle to implement the theses, we set up building-materials bases producing brick, cement, tile and block and energetically helped the urban construction enterprise mainly for county seat construction and the county rural construction corps for housing

and capital construction at farms to do their work well. In the past 15 years a number of public buildings and multi-storeyed modern dwellings and rural dwellings were built everywhere. Particularly 178 buildings of schools, kindergartens and nurseries were newly erected.

Journalist: The biggest and cosiest buildings in every village I saw were all educational institutions or nursing and educational facilities for our children.

Chairman: Our county has a normal college, 37 higher technical specialized schools and senior middle schools, 39 primary schools and 133 kindergartens. Besides, there are five skilled worker-training schools. One-third of the county population study in these regular educational establishments. In recent years we newly built 633 classrooms and provided our schools with fine experimental and practical facilities, thereby successfully ensuring the universal 11-year compulsory education.

Journalist: It is important to provide many schools in your county with adequate conditions for education, I think.

Chairman: We give precedence to the construction of school buildings as the number of students increases and reality develops and build up fine laboratories and practice workshops and supply regularly schools with expe-

Part of the neatly built Pukchong County seat





The need of the working people is met with consumer goods produced from raw materials found in the county

rimental apparatuses and teaching tools and school furnishings.

A very important rôle here is played by the school-furnishing repair centre and the county educational apparatus and material and textbook supply agency.

Journalist: Great progress has been made in the film show and the distribution of publications, I think.

Chairman: The number of cineprojectors in our county increased 2.7 times as against that 15 years ago. So the people can see regularly films where they live, even in out-of-the-way villages. This work is done well under the unified control of the county film distribution agency.

Radio rediffusion service is rendered to all houses and people can televise at their cooperative farms.

We briskly carry on the distribution of publications. The county publication distribution agency distributes newspapers and books promptly to all houses. The county library and children's library have many readers and the itinerant library tours farms according to plans to spread scientific and technical knowledge.

Journalist: You have much to tell me about what you have done to treat and prevent diseases, I believe.

Chairman: The curative and preventive institutions have rapidly increased and the sec-

tion doctor medical service system has been introduced, so that medical workers responsibly look after the health of the inhabitants. At present our county has 64 curative and pre-

Workers at the spinning mill make innovations in production



ventive organs. The county people's hospital was enlarged three times. According to the Party's policy village clinics have been converted into hospitals so as to render better curative and preventive services to the rural population. Medicinal herb fields have been created and a pharmaceutical plant set up in the county and all curative institutions including the county people's hospital have their own pharmacies, so that the county satisfies on its own more than 60 per cent of its own needs for medicines.

Journalist: How much money does the county pay out of its financial budgetary expenditure for public and cultural services?

Chairman: Last year the outlay for public and cultural services was nearly 40 per cent of the county's budgetary expenditure. The greater part of the outlay goes to educational work and public health service. We increase the outlay every year by successfully ensuring the county's budgetary income. As against 1963, our county's budgetary income has increased 10.2 times and the budgetary expenditure 9.2 times. Last year we fully met our local budgetary expenditure and put 11.6 times more money than in 1963 into the state purse.

Journalist: Pukchong County clearly shows how the great plan of the great leader for so-

cialist rural construction is achieving a brilliant reality.

Chairman: The great leader put forward a correct policy and ways to enhance the rôle of the county as a regional unit and carefully guided us to implement them.

We, therefore, were able to successfully implement the theses on the rural question in all fields. All our county's successes are entirely due to the great leader's correct guidance and great favour.

Journalist: Your county is where the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee was held, which was of great historic significance in the development of fruit growing in our country.

It is also your county that set the whole country an example in the use of land through intensive farming.

Chairman: That is why our county people erected the great leader's bronze statue in our county to hand down his immortal exploits to posterity forever, and why they, highly proud of working and living in this glorious county, are vigorously waging a worthy struggle to fulfil the tasks set by the great theses on the rural question as early as possible.

Journalist: Thank you very much for your good words.

Workers of the Pukchong Fruit Processing Factory process famous Pukchong apples



Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea



The Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea, a significant international meeting which will accelerate the reunification of Korea and greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world, was successfully held at the end of November last year at the Pacific Hotel in Tokyo.

Hanging on the background of the platform were letters "Korea Is One. 1978. Tokyo," the emblem of the International Liaison Committee symbolic of the reunification of Korea and big letters "Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea" written in Korean, Japanese and English.

The recent historic conference opened amid the great attention and expectation of the progressive people of the world supporting Korea's reunification, after the frustration of all the obstructionist and subversive manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign reactionaries. It was convened at the proposal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was formed by agreement of the First World Conference held with success in Brussels in February 1977.

In compliance with the unanimous demand of the progressive people of the world reflected in this proposal, the Japan Preparatory Committee was organized with representatives of political parties, trade union organizations and democratic bodies including the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions, the Japan-Korea Association, the National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations, the Japan Women's Association and the New Japan Women's Association, and promotion committees were formed in Tokyo, Hokkaido and all prefectures of Japan and preparations for the conference were actively pushed ahead through a vigorous mass movement of various forms.

Particularly, the Japan Preparatory Com-

mittee recently waged a valiant struggle to expose and smash decisively the unjustified obstructionist manoeuvres of the Japanese government which refused to permit the entry into Japan of the delegates of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries to the conference on the pretext of "national interests," aroused as never before public opinion among the Japanese people and the progressive people of the world in support of the reunification of Korea and thereby announced the opening of the historic conference to the world at the scheduled date.

In spite of the obstructionist manoeuvres of the reactionaries the conference was attended by governmental delegates, delegates of political parties, social organizations and solidarity associations from 60 countries of the five continents of the world, delegates of 12 international organizations and delegates of associations for solidarity with the Korean people in Tokyo, Hokkaido and all prefectures of Japan.

Also present at the conference were the delegation of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the delegation of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

At the first-day sitting, Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, read with respectful feeling a message of greetings sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

When his message was read out, all those present burst into a loud applause rocking the meeting hall, expressing deep thanks and unbounded reverence to him for his wishes for great success to the conference in its noble work.

Iwai Akira, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee and General Secretary of the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made an opening address.

The first-day sitting unanimously formed a presidium with delegates—Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Algerian delegate Aziz Yahia, French delegate Marcel Rigout, Indian delegate Ranbir Singh, US delegate Kalen E. Gellen, Peruvian delegate Angel Castro Lavarello and Japanese delegates Tateyama Toshifumi, Chairman of the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions, and Ishii Ayako, Representative Member of the New Japan Women's Association.

Tateyama Toshifumi spoke on behalf of the presidium.

Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, delivered a keynote report at the conference.

The assemblage warmly supported the report which pointed to the consistent, tireless efforts of the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and called for waging the movement opposing the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and supporting the Korean people's just cause of national reunification on a more extensive scale and expressed deep sympathy for it.

On behalf of the Japan Preparatory Committee, Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), made a welcome speech.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and Nishizawa Tomio, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the Japan Communist Party, who were present at the conference as guests.

Read out at the conference amid an enthusiastic applause of the assemblage were congratulatory messages from public organizations of the DPRK, many organizations of foreign countries and personages of various circles of Japan.

Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, submitted a report of the Secretariat.

Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Committee Member of the International Liaison Committee and Representative Member of the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a supple-

mentary report.

Speeches were made at the first-day sitting by Paulette Pierson-Mathy, Belgian delegate; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, delegate of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea and delegate of Costa Rica; and Boumbera Allassounouma, delegate of Togo.

The second-day meeting took place, divided into two sub-committees.

The sub-committee meetings discussed the following agenda items:

The first sub-committee.

1) On Opposing the Creation of "Two Koreas" and Removing the Danger of New War from the Korean Peninsula.

2) On the Complete Withdrawal of US Forces from South Korea and Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The second sub-committee.

1) On Denouncing Violations of Human Rights and Promoting Democratization in South Korea.

2) On Opposing Japan-South Korea Fusion and Making the Japanese Government Change Its Policy toward Korea.

The first sub-committee meeting was presided over by French delegate Aubry Andre, President of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and Japanese delegate Ozaki Susumu, Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who were elected chairmen of the sub-committee.

Italian delegate Prof. Bernardini Aldo and US delegate Gellen Karen made special reports on the agenda items and 37 delegates spoke at the first sub-committee meeting.

The speakers unanimously said that Korea is one and the intrigues to keep Korea divided into two for ever must not be tolerated. They noted that the US imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea is the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

They fully supported and approved the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and stressed in unison that the principles and policy indicate the most correct way of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The second sub-committee meeting was presided over by Belgian delegate Paulette

Pierson-Mathy and Japanese delegate Fujishima Udai, Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who were elected chairmen of the sub-committee.

French delegate Robert Sharvin and Japanese delegate Hatada Shigeo made special reports on the agenda items and 34 delegates took the floor at the sub-committee meeting.

The speakers unanimously declared that the right of national self-determination is the sacred human right of the Korean people and vehemently denounced the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their lackeys as a grave interference in the internal affairs of Korea and a wanton violation of the human rights of the Korean people.

They stressed that the US imperialists must withdraw from south Korea at once taking along all weapons including nuclear weapons in accordance with the UN resolution and the Japanese authorities must stop forthwith partaking in the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists.

They also fully exposed and strongly flayed the atrocious repression of human rights by the south Korean puppet regime and the criminal conspiratorial moves of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency and expressed indignation with the close tie-up of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries. They pointed to such moves as one of big obstacles to Korean reunification.

Their speeches were warmly welcomed and supported by the attendants.

At the sub-committee meetings held in a very cordial atmosphere the attendants evinced their firm resolution to further expand and develop the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

At the closing meeting head of the delegation of Chongryon Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, read out the text of a congratulatory speech of the head of the DPRK delegation which could not attend the conference owing to the Japanese government's unwarranted refusal to permit its entry into Japan. Then speeches were made by delegates from many other countries and international organizations.

French delegate Aubry Andre, chairman of the first sub-committee, and Japanese dele-

gate Fujishima Udai, chairman of the second sub-committee, made reports about the sub-committee meetings held on the previous day.

They said that the sub-committee meetings had been held in a very sincere atmosphere and all attendants had advanced their opinions on the agenda items, expressing their firm determination to expand and develop still further the solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The closing meeting adopted a resolution of the conference and an appeal to governments, political parties, trade unions, public organizations and religious bodies of all countries, international organizations and the world's people.

Watanabe Sahei, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee and Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association, made a closing address at the meeting.

The historic conference closed amid the resounding applause of the entire attendants extended to the Korean people who are vigorously advancing for the prosperity and independence of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conference which was held with success at a time when the danger of permanent division was increasing and tension heightening with each passing day in Korea due to the "two Koreas" plot and war policy of the domestic and foreign splittists, was a significant international meeting which made a great contribution to the promotion of Korea's reunification and to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea once again fully demonstrated to the world the correctness and invincible vitality of the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and marked an important occasion in further developing and strengthening the international solidarity movement of the world's people supporting the cause of Korean reunification.

The conference also exposed and denounced vehemently the domestic and foreign splittists for their persistent "two Koreas" plot and vicious manoeuvres to scuttle the World Conference and thus dealt a heavy blow at them and greatly encouraged the revolutionary people of the world who are dynamically advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Appeal to Governments, Political Parties, Trade Unions, Public Organizations and Religious Bodies of All Countries, International Organizations and the World's People

Representatives of governments, political parties, social organizations and committees for supporting Korea's reunification of various countries and international organizations held the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea in Tokyo, Japan, from November 27 to 29, 1978.

Desirous of an early realization of the reunification of Korea, the conference addresses this appeal once again to the governments, political parties, social organizations and religious bodies of all countries, international organizations and to the people all over the world.

Korea remains divided till today when over 30 years have passed since the end of the Second World War.

It is an ardent desire of the people in the north and south of Korea to put an end to the state of division by an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is an inalienable national right which no one can deny the Korean people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Achievement of national independence in opposition to imperialist and neo-colonialist domination, constitutes an irresistible historical current at present and this is a road to world peace.

Consequently, the world's people who love peace and democracy fully support the movement for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves.

But the reunification of Korea has not been realized as yet because of the presence of the US forces armed with nuclear weapons in south Korea.

These forces "aid" the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" which oppresses freedom and democracy and continues to violate the principle of national self-determination.

The United States persistently opposes the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in order to freeze the division of Korea and leave south Korea permanently under its control.

For this purpose, it is reorganizing and reinforcing the means of aggression and war in Asia, on the Korean peninsula in particular.

And it is stepping up with great haste the US-Japan-south Korea military integration with Japan as the basis and the "Japan-US Security Pact" and "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Treaty" as a lever.

This constitutes a new menace to sovereignty of Asian nations and peace and security in Asia.

The Seoul "regime" cruelly suppresses those who demand democracy and the reunification of their country in south Korea.

While staying in Japan in August, 1973, Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate of south Korea, was forcibly spirited to south Korea by the south Korean "CIA" and even now is detained by the Pak "regime".

The "Unification church", an overseas operative tool of the south Korean "CIA", gra-

vely infringes upon and interferes with the sovereignty and democracy of many countries.

The Second World Conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea unanimously considers that the following actions should be developed in all countries of the world:

— Resolute condemnation of the dangerous manoeuvres of the US, Japanese and south Korean ruling circles who aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and menace world peace.

— Opposition to the "two Koreas" plot for perpetuation of the Korean division and support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

— Strong demand of the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

— Denunciation of the Seoul "regime's"

violation of human rights and positive support to the south Korean people fighting for democracy.

— Opposition to the US-Japan-south Korea military integration and demand of a radical change in the Japanese government's policy toward Korea.

The conference solemnly appeals to the governments, political parties, trade unions, social organizations and religious bodies of all countries, and international organizations and the world's people as follows:

— Direct great attention to the importance of the Korean question proceeding from the basic stand for world peace, national independence and freedom, and inform broad public opinion of it.

— Make every effort to further develop the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in all countries.

Tokyo, Japan, November 29, 1978

Resolution

For the purpose of examining the development, reinforcement and coordination of the international movement for solidarity with the Korean people for the reunification of the country, following the decisions of the First World Conference held in Brussels in February, 1977, the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo, Japan, from November 27 to 29, 1978.

Five hundred and six delegates representing governments, political parties, trade unions, social organizations, religious bodies and national committees for supporting Korea's reunification of 60 countries and 12 international organizations attended this World Conference.

The considerable augmentation of the num-

ber of organizations and countries represented here as compared with the First World Conference proves that the international support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is expanding all over the world.

After hearing reports by Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee, and Ichikawa Makoto, Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Conference, many delegates from different countries of the world took part in the discussion.

On the basis of the reports and speeches,

the participants of the conference examined the following questions at the plenary session and two sub-committee meetings:

1) On Opposition to the "Two Koreas" Theory and Elimination of the Danger of a New War on the Korean Peninsula.

2) On Denunciation of Violation of Human Rights and Acceleration of Democratization in South Korea.

3) On the Complete Withdrawal of the US Troops from South Korea and Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

4) On Opposition to Japan-South Korea Adhesion and Action for a Change in the Japanese Government's Policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After discussing these questions, the Second World Conference considers that the immediate and urgent task is to check the policy of dividing Korea and, accordingly, rejects the "theory of simultaneous entry of the north and south into the United Nations," which would perpetuate the division of the country into hostile "two Koreas" contrary to the national realities of the Korean people and holds that the admission of Korea to the UN should be realized after the country recovered its national entity, that is, Korea is reunified.

The conference denounces the "theory of cross recognition" as a trick to create a favourable international "climate" for the creation of "two Koreas" and calls upon all countries to heighten vigilance against all the splitting plots which will not ensure peace and security in any case but, on the contrary, create conditions for a large-scale conflict.

With a view to respecting the rights of the Korean people, removing the danger of war and realizing a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the conference:

— Demands the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the US troops present in

south Korea and all weapons including nuclear weapons;

— Demands the dissolution of the "UN Command" in Korea in conformity with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly;

— Supports the initiatives for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US which will put an end to the state of belligerence;

— Demands cessation of repression of all south Korean people active for the democratic rights and reunification of the country and release of all political prisoners;

— Denounces the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and its overseas operative tool "federation for victory over communism";

— Demands that overseas Koreans be allowed to conduct political activities for the reunification of their country and they are granted democratic national rights in the countries they reside;

— Demands an end to the US-Japan-south Korea military integration and to the reinforcement of military strength in south Korea;

— Denounces the neo-colonial policy of the multinational and capitalist corporations of the United States, Japan and member states of "European Common Market" in south Korea.

Considering that the reunification of Korea is a question of the Koreans themselves that should be settled without outside interference, the conference holds that it should be realized on independent and democratic principles and in a peaceful way in accordance with the three principles formulated in the North-South Joint Statement dated July 4, 1972.

Tokyo, Japan, November 29, 1978

North-South Dialogue and Collaboration — An Important Way to Peaceful National Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 26.)

The policy of solving the national reunification problem through dialogue is a Juchemotivated one embodying the principles of independent, democratic and peaceful reunification of the country consistently followed by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

From the first day of our country's division, our Party and the Government of the Republic have invariably called for north-south contact and negotiation for the peaceful reunification of the country. It was thanks to the active policy of the Government of the Republic for extensive north-south negotiation and its energetic efforts for its realization that the North-South Joint Statement—whose keynote is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was published and adopted as a joint programme of the nation for reunification.

However, the north-south dialogue broke off due to the machinations of the splittists at home and abroad, and now the danger of perpetual national division is increasing daily.

At this critical juncture, the great leader advanced again the policy of solving the reunification question in a peaceful manner through dialogue. It is the most realistic policy to ward off the danger of permanent national division by the joint efforts of the north and the south and attain the peaceful reunification of the country, and an absolutely just policy reflecting the desire of the nation and the demand of our times.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A dialogue and collaboration between north and south are an important way of has-

tening the peaceful reunification of the country." (Ibid., p. 27.)

Dialogue and collaboration between north and south are an indispensable process for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Today our country is bisected by the foreign forces and there actually exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south. If they are to solve the reunification problem in a peaceful way, therefore, the north and the south, on the basis of the national idea, should have a dialogue over the great national affair and seek for the way to reunification.

This is the only alternative left.

Dialogue and collaboration are necessary to dispel misunderstanding and distrust produced between the north and the south by prolonged division and improve and develop the relations between the north and the south to recover the severed national ties and hasten the peaceful reunification of the country.

Dialogue and collaboration are also needed in view of the nature and the nationwide character of our reunification problem.

The reunification question, a problem of establishing national sovereignty and attaining national unity, is a domestic affair of our nation which allows no foreign interference. Therefore, it must be settled by our people themselves in conformity to their own will and the desire of the world people.

What is more, it is a question vital to the whole nation. It can be settled successfully only when all the patriotic forces in the north and the south, the masters and parties directly concerned, join efforts and fight in firm unity. The important way to do so is dialogue and collaboration between the north and the south.

The peaceful reunification of Korea is not only the unanimous longing of our nation of the same ancestry which had lived on one territory from time immemorial. It is also desired by the world people.

Today the US imperialists are running amuck to keep hold on south Korea as their

colony and military base and use it as a bridgehead to kindle another war. The division of Korea, therefore, is a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. This is why the world people accuse the US imperialists of their occupation of south Korea and aggressive machinations and call for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are firm and invariable in our position of reunifying the country through dialogue and collaboration. We are making every effort for the peaceful solution of the reunification question. We keep the door open for dialogue at all times and are ready to meet anybody who wants reunification, to discuss the vital issue of our nation.

But the south Korean puppets who oppose reunification and seek division, refusing to accept our proposal, are stirring up anti-communist consciousness and inflaming a war hysteria in south Korea on the excuse of a fictitious "threat of southward invasion," and shouting for "anti-communism" and "unification through prevailing over communism." Nevertheless, they are brazen-facedly talking about "dialogue" and "collaboration" between the north and the south.

It does not stand to reason that they call for "dialogue" and "collaboration" while brutally suppressing even those people who merely utter the words "national reunification" on the strength of the "emergency decrees" and the "anti-communist law" and crying for "anti-communism," "prevailing over communism" and "crushing the north". This is nothing but a clumsy trick to escape from the total internal and external isolation and rejection caused by their separatist and war moves and fascist oppression and to camouflage their true colours as the separatists.

If a dialogue for national reunification is to take place and practically contribute to the solution of the reunification question, both sides should have, first of all, a sincere desire for reunification and a right position of seeking for a way to reunification against the national division.

If one side pursues to use the dialogue as a shield for maintaining the status quo or as a means for rigging up "two Koreas," the dialogue will not come off well. Dialogue must be only for reunification and conversation not for reunification is meaningless.

If the south Korean side sincerely wants a

Korean Reunification Question

dialogue and collaboration with us, it should change its policy of national division for a reunification policy and its anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism. This is the only way to dialogue and collaboration for reunification.

Our principle is to fight to the end without the slightest compromise against the quislings who, in league with the outside forces, barter away the country and the nation and oppose national reunification and seek to perpetuate national division, but always to join hands, negotiate and collaborate with those who love the country and the nation and want national reunification, on the basis of the national idea.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique hope for a dialogue and collaboration with us, they must reaffirm the three principles for national reunification whose faithful execution they pledged before the entire nation in the North-South Joint Statement, revoke the "June 23 statement" in which they proclaimed the creation of "two Koreas" as their policy, desist from the anti-communist racket and stop at once the repression of the democratic, patriotic forces of south Korea demanding national reunification.

Talking about a "dialogue" or "collaboration" without taking such measures is but a mockery of the nation.

The struggle for reunification is a struggle between patriots and traitors to the country. Reunification is patriotism and division is the betrayal of the country. Patriots and traitors can never coexist.

Our national reunification will be achieved only through an uncompromising struggle against the splittists hindering it.

The policy for dialogue and collaboration clarified anew by the great leader is a manifestation of the firm will and aspiration of our people to smash the machinations of the splittists at home and abroad and reunify the country independently and peacefully by themselves.

We will check and frustrate the moves of the splittists within and without with the united strength of the patriotic forces in north and south Korea and accomplish without fail the historic cause of national reunification.

Pak Gon Il

Peasants' Instrumental Music

This traditional instrumental music is a folk amusement of peasants dancing to the beat of such traditional Korean musical instruments as *kaenggari* (gonglet), *ching* (gong), *changgo* (hourglass-shaped drum), drum and *sogo* (tambourines).

Our peasants developed this music to break labour fatigue and increase their grain yield. So they used to play it in the rice-transplanting and weeding seasons, after harvest or starting to prepare for new year's farming and doing communal work such as the building of roads, bridges and river embankments.

The music band usually consists of two or three players of *kaenggari*, one or two strikers of *ching*, five or six beaters of *changgo*, five or six drummers, eight or ten *sogo* players and one or two *saenap* (a Korean brass wind instrument) blowers. The bandmaster is the first *kaenggari* player who leads the band with fine play of *kaenggari* and comic gestures.

The main component of this folk amusement is dance. The bandmen dance in a circle to the tunes of their instruments. The merriment reaches climax when *sogo* players and acrobatic *sangmo*-capped men are dancing about, drawing various circles. Dancing is blended with many gay and open-hearted melody and acrobatic feats, reflecting the optimistic life of our peasants.

This music is very popular with our people as a mass folk amusement which shows their optimism and high artistic talents.

Today it has developed to suit the aesthetic taste of the people in our age to be widely



performed on national red-letter days or the year-end income distribution day at cooperative farms.

Especially in recent years this dance of peasants has been enriched with many new fine pieces which vividly depict the proud successes attained in the construction of a socialist modern countryside through the powerful promotion of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—as initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

These new works, fully expressive of the talents of our resourceful people and the spirits of our age, render their life merrier and encourage them to greater labour feats.

Under Bright Rays of Theses on the Rural Question



The year-end distribution ground of the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm agog with songs and dances for joy over rich income

The Juche-based farming methods have produced a rich rice crop





Rice planting and weeding are done by machines

With the completion of irrigation life-giving water overflows the waterways



"Sweet rain" comes over the vegetable fields

Terraced fields have yielded a rich crop of maize





There is the "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" built with due respect in the cooperative farm



The house of culture at the Chong-san Cooperative Farm

A farm village with modern dwellings suggestive of town





The crop of tobacco and apple is also excellent



Meat production increases every year



Bountiful pepper crop



On the Juche Idea (2)

Revolutionary Essence of the Juche Idea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is the idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is the idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists." Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 134.)

The Juche idea contains a profound thought that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people.

The masters of the revolution and construction being the masses of people means that they are responsible for the revolution and construction and they directly carry them out.

The masses of people should be responsible for the revolution and construction and carry them out, because the revolution and construction are an undertaking for their own good.

The revolution and construction are a work to defend and realize the independence of the masses of people.

The radical social change to overthrow the old and reactionary social system and establish a new and progressive one is to end all sorts of national and class subjugation and defend the independence of the masses of people; and the development of the productive forces and culture is to guarantee them

more independent and creative life.

This is why the popular masses are vitally interested in the revolution and construction and directly carry them out on their own responsibility as masters.

The Juche idea contains, along with this profound thought, the truth that the masses of people are the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The masses of people are the makers of history and the main factor promoting the revolution and construction. It is the popular masses that conquer nature and create material wealth, and that overthrow the old society and build a new one.

Their revolutionary struggle and creative labour bring about historical and social progress.

Material-technical and socio-economic conditions, needless to say, are important in the revolution and construction. Development of productive forces and technology constitutes a good condition for promoting the revolution and construction and accelerating their victory. But they cannot be the decisive factor promoting the revolution and construction.

The decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is the force of the popular masses. Their wisdom and strength are inexhaustible and there is nothing impossible for them.

The success in the revolution and construction depends on how to organize and mobilize their strength.

By clarifying the truth that the masters of

the revolution and construction are the masses of people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction, the Juche idea has provided us with the key to the correct solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction and to the quickest promotion of the revolution and construction.

Men live and act in connection with the surrounding world. Therefore, they can maintain themselves and hew out their destiny, and also enjoy a truly free and happy life only through transforming and remaking the world, nature and society, as they wish and need.

Free and happy life, independent and creative life, can be won only through one's own struggle. That is why the Juche idea says one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny. By clarifying this truth, the immortal Juche idea inspires men, the popular masses, with confidence of their ability to end all sorts of oppression and subjugation and win their emancipation by themselves and with courage to do so, and it encourages them bravely to come out in the revolutionary struggle.

The Juche idea teaches us that the masters of the revolution of each country is its people and their strength is the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution.

This is because the revolutionary struggle

and constructive work are carried on with each national state as a unit.

As long as nations and frontiers exist, people live independently with each nation and state as a unit and carry on the revolution and construction in their countries. A national state is an independent unit of life in all fields of social life, political, economic and cultural.

Therefore, the revolution of each country is caused and promoted by its internal factors and forces. Revolution in each country is to eliminate all social factors restraining the independence of its people and liberate its people.

In revolution one may have international support, but it only plays a secondary role. The decisive victory of the revolution is attained by the internal revolutionary force.

The masters of the revolution in each country are its people and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is the strength of its people—this thought shows people a new way to carry on the revolutionary struggle independently and energetically, discarding dependence on others.

The immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regards the masses of people as the masters of the revolution and construction, as the most powerful and resourceful being in the world.

This great essential thought makes the Juche idea scientific and revolutionary and gives it inexhaustible vitality.

Arendal District "Study Group of the Juche Idea" in Norway Inaugurated

An Arendal district meeting in celebration of the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Norway. The meeting decided to organize the Arendal District "Study Group of the Juche Idea" according to the unanimous desire of the attendants.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

It sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

Along the Chongchon River (2)



Coal-mining Kaechon

When you go down the Chongchon River from the new city of Huichon, you come to Kaechon County via picturesque Mt. Myohyang-san and newly-built Hyangsan streets.

Kaechon is a historic county associated with the immortal revolutionary history of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In 1919, at seven years of age, he passed through it when he was going to Chunggang with his father Kim Hyong Jik who had moved

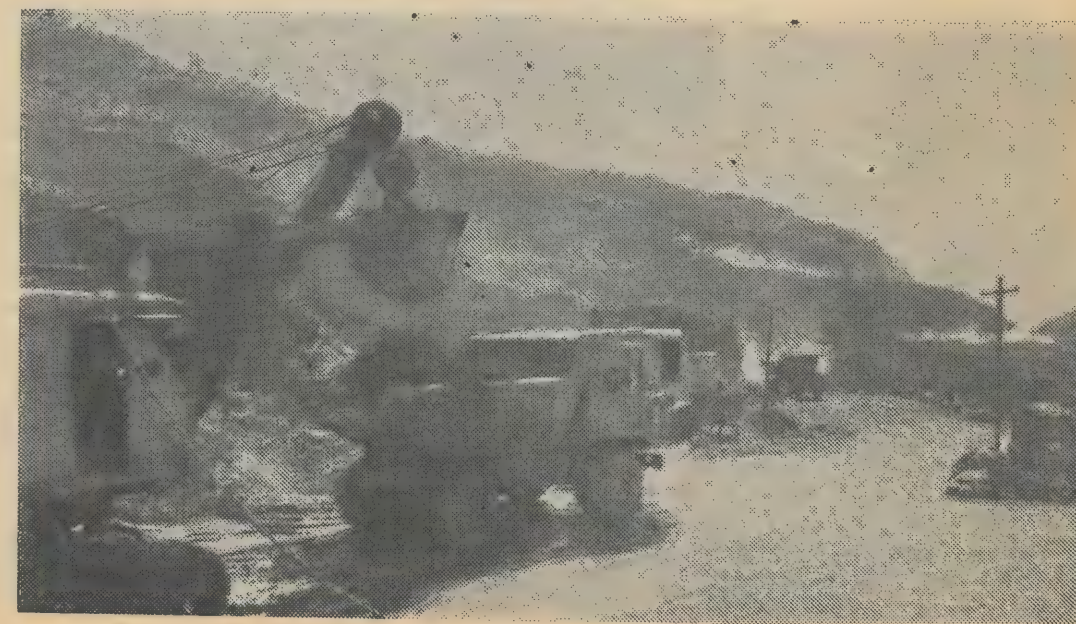
the centre of his revolutionary activity to the northern border area of our country and north-east China.

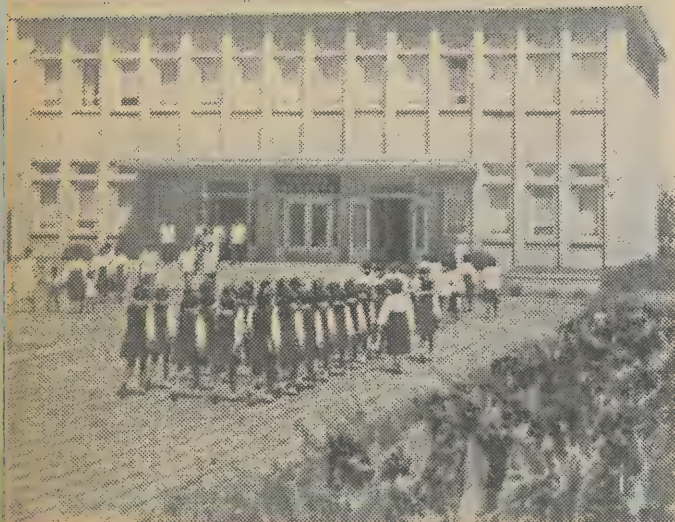
Later, in 1923, he took the train at Kaechon, when he made the "1,000-ri journey for learning" from Popyong on the Amnok-gang River to his home village, Mangyongdae, according to the instruction of his father on knowing well about his country to make the Korean revolution.

He also went through this county in 1925, when he made the "1,000-ri journey for national liberation" at the news of his father's arrest by the Japanese imperialist police.

Out of their sincere desire to immortalize his glorious journeys associated with his lasting

Part of the mining field of the Choyang Coal Mine under the Kaechon District Coal Complex





Working people and students from all parts of the country on a visit to the Kaechon Revolutionary History Museum dedicated to the display of historic materials connected with the "1,000-ri journey for learning" to learn the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader

revolutionary history and faithfully follow his lofty will, our people erected with due respect in the county a monument bearing an inscription of a poem eulogizing him and a revolutionary history museum dedicated to the display of historic materials connected with the "1,000-ri journey for learning." The museum shows the train taken by him and other reminders.

After liberation, under the wise guidance and constant concern of the fatherly leader, the county had mining industry as its leading industry and other heavy industries, light industry and developed diversified agriculture.

Industry made rapid progress.

Before liberation Kaechon had only very backward mining industry and brewery. But now there are over 230 industrial enterprises producing coal, machines, textiles, clothes, building materials, foodstuffs and articles of cultural use and other daily necessities. These enterprises turn out more than 800 kinds of fine goods and fully meet the needs of the county population for consumer goods.

In 1977 the county's total industrial output value increased over 150 times as against 1946.

Kaechon is a big coal-mining area with inex-

haustible coal deposits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Coal mining takes a prominent place in industry in Kaechon County. This county has large deposits of coal...."

"Development of the national economy and improvement of the people's living standard require large quantities of coal."

There are big coal mines and over 100 medium and small collieries in the county. Pits of many coal mines became permanent and overall mechanization has been introduced in mining operations.

In recent years the great leader established the Kaechon District Coal Complex, a superior enterprise management system for the unified direction of coal production in the district.

The Kaechon Colliery under this complex is one of big coal mines in our country.

Comprehensive coal-cutters are working. The whole process from coal cutting to chuting and carriage operation in pits is self-controlled.

Today a company mines as much coal as the mine produced one year under the Japanese imperialist rule.

The Choyang, Ramjon, Pongchon, Mujindae and other modernized mines extensively use heavy-duty trucks, excavators and bulldozers, cableway and belt-conveyer and other up-to-date machines and means.

Good coal of high calorific value produced in the Kaechon district is supplied as raw material and fuel for industry in the western region of our country.

Big mines in Kaechon and other parts of the country firmly guarantee our economic independence and the steady development of our power industry, no matter what bad weather may come.

Kaechon is one of agriculturally developed counties.

This county in the intermediate area has already completed paddy and non-paddy irrigation and converted all fields into standard ones for mechanization.

In 1977, the number of tractors in the county increased 8.4 times as against 1959 and that of trucks 30 times in the same period, and the application of chemical fertilizers is getting larger every year.

In 1977 the county's rice yield grew 18 times, maize 11.2 times and bean 6 times as compared with 1946.

The Kaechon County has an industrialized breeding pig farm, a poultry plant, a duck plant, an assorted feed factory and a strong vegetable farm supplying the population with

meat, eggs and vegetables all the year round.

The county has many cultural, educational and public health establishments.

There were only a few primary schools in the county in the pre-liberation years. But now it has a factory college, a branch communist college, three higher technical schools, five workplace higher technical schools, 40 senior middle schools, 42 primary schools and over 120 kindergartens. These educational institutions are splendidly carrying into effect the "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader.

In the county seat and Oeso, Popu and many other villages multi-storeyed apartments and modern dwellings have been built and commercial, health and welfare establishments are rendering good services to the population.

There are rest homes and pleasure grounds for the miners and agricultural working people in the county at such scenic places as man-made reservoir, Lake Yonpung, Mujindae and Ryongwongul.

New historic changes in coal-mining Kaechon along the Chongchon River are entirely due to the wise guidance of the fatherly leader and to the creative labour of our people marching along the path indicated by him.

Kwon O Shik



The Kaechon Poultry Plant mass-produces eggs too

The Ryongam Cooperative Farm in Kaechon County gathers a rich maize harvest every year





"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

Story about Land-Contraction Art

During the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, widespread among our people were many legendary stories about the land-contraction art and other superb and magic strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The tales based on the actual incidents and facts in the revolution were our people's highest praise of him and a concentrated expression of their boundless respect for him.

In May 1939, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in its operations in the homeland. It moved into the motherland, breaking through the Japanese imperialists' tight frontier guard and camped at Chongbong.

This was known to the Japanese imperialists by a secret agent disguised as an angler. So the situation became unexpectedly complex.

Alarmed by the reappearance of a large unit of the KPRA, the chiefs of the Japanese imperialist military and police forces made a row of issuing a "general mobilization order" and rushing their large hordes to the border area to encircle the KPRA.

The KPRA might be caught in the enemy's encircling net.

The great leader promptly saw through the enemy's plan and commanded his unit to march in a direction, pretending to go far away, and then camp in a place less than four kilometres distant. Thus his unit came under the very nose of the enemy.

The Japanese imperialists could not even imagine this.

They foolishly thought that as KPRA men usually moved at night they would have gone

far away from Chongbong, and they paid little attention to Chongbong and its neighbourhood. They covered Mt. Potae and the south-eastern side of Mt. Paekdu-san with their troops and searched for the KPRA high and low in forests.

They acted as the great leader had foreseen. After giving the enemy troops the slip in this way, the great leader led his unit to march boldly in fine array in broad daylight along the 40-odd kilometre Kapsan-Musan military road (which the Japanese imperialists constructed to check the KPRA's advance into the homeland) to the Musan area and deal a crushing blow to the Japs on the Taehongdan plain.

There was the Limingshui battle in February 1937. The enemy rushed quietly his troops from two directions to a place where he thought the KPRA to appear to attack it from both sides.

The great leader saw through the enemy's attempt and made the KPRA unit cover 80 kilometres in a single night, reach a valley before the enemy troops and wipe out a large number of them from ambush.

The Japanese imperialists had been seized with fear over the land-contraction art of the great leader which had been talked about by the people.

After the battle they said in grief: "It is true that General Kim Il Sung can make land contract. As he can shorten distance, they could reach there ahead of us from behind and attack us!"

He sent a few KPRA men into Mingyuehku, where a large enemy force was entrenched, to make the enemies fight between themselves. And then the KPRA attacked the enemies around it and captured a large quantity of weapons and provisions.

At the urgent report of the KPRA's attack on their nearby unit the chief of the Mingyuehku police station did not know what to do and only tried in vain to quench the fire about his feet. He lamented their foolishness, saying: "Kim Il Sung's guerrillas make nothing of mountains and rivers as they can contract the land."

Even in the crucible of the fierce anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader paid deep attention to the political and military training for his men and guided it, personally preparing the drill programme and lecture plan.

So they could cover hundreds of *ri* (ten *ri* equals four kilometres) a day at a stretch, even with rifles on their shoulders and heavy knapsacks on their backs, and freely climb up and down steep mountains. They were crack shots and were well versed in his superb tactics.

They also conducted the training for large-scale offensive, landing and paratrooping operations for the victory in the final battle to liberate the country.

Innumerable legendary stories based on such facts were circulated among the people:

"General Kim Il Sung, contracting land, flies over mountains and rivers and goes a ten thousand *ri* in a single night, and wipes out the Japanese imperialists. If the General marches leading his men, mountain ahead of him folds of itself and when he stands on it, the next mountain does the same. In this way mountain after mountain folds under the foot of the General like a screen and he can go ten or twenty *ri* at a step. As General Kim Il Sung can contract the land, he can go round Korea several times a day."

"General Kim Il Sung is a winged general. The General came to Musan and made speech before the people in a house. And he spent that night in the house. At the news, the Japanese imperialists surrounded the house with double and treble rings and attacked it. However, the General had already flown away from the house."

"Though the Japanese imperialist bandits boast of their gifts, they can never match

General Kim Il Sung born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san."

"General Kim Il Sung trains a hundred commanders in Mt. Paekdu-san. He gets them to run up and down mountain peaks, drinking mainly the water of Lake Chonji to cultivate their strength. He takes only those who pass the test after such training to other place and teaches them the land-contraction art and further trains them physically and spiritually."

"General Kim Il Sung makes his men contract land. The trick lies in his footprints. When he walks at the head of his men his men follow up his footsteps. Then they can contract land and cover hundreds or thousands of *ri* at a stretch like the General."

A worker, who volunteered to carry booty, said that he saw with his own eyes the great General teaching the art of land contraction to his men in a KPRA camp and told a legendary tale:

"The men ran about like the wind with the legs of their trousers full of sand, rifles on their shoulders, cartridge belts across their chests and knapsacks on their backs. They flew over the fallen trees and scaled steep cliffs as if they were walking along the highroad. They jumped up big rocks nimbly and walked on the pile of fallen leaves making no sound."

"A young peasant in a mountain village went into Mt. Paekdu-san, following the KPRA men commanded by the General, and saw them undergoing training in a cave. There was a big drill ground in the cave, where hundreds of soldiers were conducting military drill, wielding swords on horsebacks and flying over wide rivers and steep mountains at a stretch. It was quite a spectacle. Three days after, when he was leaving for home, the great General Kim Il Sung told one of his men to bring three rice cakes and gave them to him. The young man ate one cake a day as the General told. But he did not feel hungry at all."

Telling these legendary stories to each other, our people fought bravely against the enemies with a firm conviction that as long as they had the great leader, the revolution would surely win.

Political Independence—Life and Soul of an Independent and Sovereign State

A correct line on state building and activities is vital to the success of revolution and the future of a country.

Only when the state has a correct line on building the state showing the clear-cut way of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work and the fundamental principles of its activities can it shape all its policies according to the interests and requirements of the people and build a rich, strong and prosperous new society and provide them with a fully independent and creative life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Political independence is the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state. An independent government alone can defend the dignity of the country and the people and push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

The most important criterion of an independent and sovereign state is political independence.

Independence is the fundamental guarantee of consolidated national independence and the country's prosperity and development.

As man is virtually dead if he loses independence in society, so the country and nation without political independence can never get rid of subordination and domination. Independence is prerequisite to national dignity and honour. Only a country which

firmly maintains political independence can achieve genuine national prosperity.

Firm maintenance of independence in politics means establishing all lines and policies in the building and activities of the state independently on one's own conviction and judgement in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country and responsibly carrying them out to the end on one's own strength.

When the state maintains such a position and principle in its activities can it solve all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in keeping with the interests and requirements of the people and completely exercise the sovereign right of the country in any complex circumstances.

On the contrary, a country without political independence can neither bring into full play the inexhaustible strength and creative activeness of its people nor tell right from wrong, and finally it makes a mess of the revolution and construction.

Today the Government of our Republic enjoys high prestige as a fully independent and sovereign state and our people have become a resourceful and powerful people. We owe this to the firm maintenance of political independence under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

The Government of the Republic has firmly maintained independence since the first day of its existence.

It has formulated all its lines and policies

independently in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and carried them out on the strength of our people. Especially, it has repudiated worship of great powers and dogmatism and solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction at its own discretion, and accepted approved theories or foreign experiences to suit the interests of our revolution.

The Government of the Republic develops friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and deals with all international issues independently on its own judgement and conviction. It never dances to the tune of others or allow outsiders to meddle in the internal affairs of our country.

Ours is an era of independence when the masses of the working people, once oppressed and exploited, have emerged as masters on the arena of history and shape their destinies independently and creatively.

It is the trend of the times which no force on earth can hold in check that the people claim independence and many countries are taking the road of independence.

The peoples under exploitation and oppression are waging a dynamic struggle to shake

off the yoke of colonial slavery and win national liberation and independence and the peoples who have embarked upon the building of a new society and a new life are striving to make their countries rich and strong, independent and sovereign. These struggles are, after all, to win the political independence of the country and nation.

Our Party and people attained great victories and successes in the revolution and construction by advancing vigorously along the road of independence, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people regard this as their greatest pride whenever they look back upon their path of struggle and are firmly convinced that independence is the sure guarantee of national independence and prosperity.

They will vigorously fight on without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress, regarding political independence as the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state, upholding forever the banner of the great Juche idea, an ever-victorious banner.

Ho I Jong

Sri Lanka Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification Formed

The Sri Lanka Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification was formed in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka.

Its Chairman is A. Aziz, Vice-Chairmen Razik Fareed, Jaya Pathirana and Thomas Amarassoriya, and its Secretary is H.M.P. Mohideen.



A Bumper Harvest Every Year

—From Travel Note "Land of Morning Calm Busy Today"—

Arne Herlov Petersen,
Writer and Journalist of Denmark

In recent years large parts of the world have been hit by a severe food crisis. In many countries crops have not been able to keep pace with the rising population, so that these countries have had to rely more and more heavily on imported grain.

In this respect the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands out as a shining example to the world. Agriculture has been developed rapidly, and in the DPRK a bumper harvest is secured every year, no matter what kind of adverse weather conditions may arise. The grain production in 1974 was 3.5 times as against 1946, and the total amount of grain produced in the DPRK in 1976 was more than 8 million tons. In the near future this figure will be raised to 10 million tons a year. Fruit-growing, animal husbandry and the fishing industry also have made enormous progress.

One of the cooperatives, which I visited in 1976, was the Ripsok Cooperative Farm, which is situated in the fertile lowlands of Yoldusamcholli. The working time is on an average eight hours a day, and all the peasants have 14 days of paid vacation every year. In most countries it is unheard of that peasants can go on vacation, but in Chollima Korea this is considered the right of every peasant.

The Ripsok Cooperative Farm was founded in October 1954. Just after the liberation in 1945 great agricultural reforms were carried out, so that the landless peasants received their own plots gratis. But the atrocious bombing of the US imperialists during the Fatherland

Liberation War had reduced the individual peasant economy to shambles, and the only way out for the peasants was to cooperativize their plots in order to secure the benefits of large-scale agriculture.

The state gave active aid to the formation of cooperatives, but the whole cooperativization movement, which was brought to conclusion by 1958, was carried out in a voluntary way.

The voluntary cooperativization in the DPRK was based exclusively on the considerations of the advantages of the new system, and therefore was readily embraced by the peasant masses.

When the Cooperative of Ripsok was formed in 1954, just a year after the conclusion of the war, the peasants were very poor. They had only three oxen and three ox carts to pool, and the soil was very dry and badly tended at that time. Rice was only cultivated on very limited areas, and the main crop was millet.

In 1956 a new era started for the peasants of Ripsok with the completion of the great Yoldusamcholli-bol irrigation plan. This plan was started in 1946, when Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the area and chose the site of a great new artificial lake to be created. This irrigation system was to solve the food problem and prove the superiority of the socialist agricultural system.

The project was halfway finished by the time war broke out. During the war the existing dams were destroyed, but immediately after the war

the project was brought to a victorious conclusion. Today the Lake Yonpung (Bumper Harvest Lake) covers a great area with scenic beauty, renowned for its vacation homes and its rich fishing industry. Pine woods grow down to the lake, whose sky-blue waters reflect the beautiful surrounding landscape. But most important of all: Through this irrigation system more than 100,000 hectares of previously arid lowlands have been converted to fertile lands that enjoy bumper crops every year.

Today the Ripsok Cooperative Farm has 1,200 hectares of rice paddies, 200 hectares of dry fields, 70 hectares of orchards and an animal husbandry station with 340 sows from which 5,000 pigs are produced every year.

The production now is twelve-fold what it was before collectivization. Whereas Ripsok some twenty years ago had to do with a few ox carts, the cooperative today has 70 tractors, 15 lorries, passenger cars and buses, and the cooperative employs more than 200 tractor- and lorry-drivers. The average output a hectare is 9.5 tons of rice and 10.5 tons of maize.

An average peasant household in Ripsok earned 8 tons of grain and much money a year. The members of the cooperative are organized in workteams, each embracing about 100 workers. One workteam is divided into 3-5 subteams.

Whereas once no cultural facilities existed in Ripsok, the cooperative now has a clinic, a creche, kindergarten and schools. The peasants, who once lived in straw-thatched huts, now have modern and pleasant houses, which have been supplied free of charge by the state.

Besides the cooperativized land the individual households have small plots of some 30 *pyong*, where they may raise sideline crops for their subsidiary work. They are free to sell their products in the individual peasant market.

How has this miracle in agricultural production been brought about? Is it an accident that the DPRK has avoided the food crisis that has troubled so many countries?

Not at all. In this field as in so many other fields, the reason is the brilliant guidance given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Immediately after liberation the great leader realized the pressing need for agricultural reform and correctly mapped out the road for distribution of individual plots to the peasants.

Originally it was thought that the period of individual landholding would cover a long time, but the war changed all that. The devastation of agriculture was so total that the only way to farm was to cooperativize.

Employing the correct strategy of voluntary cooperativization, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called for an all-country movement for pooling the resources of the individual peasants, and this campaign was carried out in a voluntary manner in an astonishingly short period of time. The state assisted the new cooperatives in many ways, helping them with tractors and other agricultural machines, grain for sowing and by taking on great construction jobs, which could secure adequate irrigation of the land.

In 1964 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung promulgated his immortal "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." The theses spelled out in a comprehensive way the need to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside in order to create an advanced socialist agriculture.

The main content of the technical revolution in the countryside is the irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Today all the fields of the DPRK are covered with an intensive network of irrigation canals, so that the once great problem of sufficient rain has become a matter of minor importance.

Even the remotest mountain hamlets are served with electricity, so that modern machines may be employed extensively.

In 1975 70,000-80,000 tractors—all built in Korea—served the socialist countryside, and

at present the number of tractors per 100 hectares is five to six. Many other agricultural machines and lorries have been introduced.

Korea turns out huge amount of different kinds of artificial chemical fertilizer.

In some countries there has been a tendency to rely much on artificial fertilizers with the result that the soil at many places has been acidified. In the DPRK the authorities have been well aware of this problem and taken care that natural manure is used in good combination with the chemical fertilizers to avoid any ill effects of the chemicalization. In the capitalist countries the only concern has often been to press as large an output out of the soil as possible, not taking into consideration future developments. The example of the DPRK shows how a socialist planned agriculture is superior to the individual peasant economy, because it looks not only to the present but also to the future.

In similar ways pesticides and herbicides are used only in safe amounts so that the ecological balance of the agricultural areas is not brought into peril.

After cooperativization some cooperatives were beset with administrative problems. This was true of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso County, too where the farm grew in its scale and production had become so diversified that the proper agricultural work suffered.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in February 1960 gave energetic on-the-spot guidance to this cooperative, staying there for 15 days and acquainted himself with the working of the cooperative. This resulted in the promulgation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, an advanced method of agricultural planning and guidance that stres-

ses the need of the leading functionaries to listen to the masses and to raise their own administrative level. The Chongsan-ri method is now employed in all spheres of Korean life and secures the success of the administrative and guiding work.

In Chongsan-ri mechanization has made the demand for work power six times smaller, and at the same time the income of the peasants has become 2.5 times greater in grain and 5 times greater in cash.

A hard working Korean peasant today may easily receive 20 tons of grain and more than 3,000 *won* cash a year. Let us say he needs one ton of rice for his own household. Then he can sell 19 tons to the state at the price of 60 *chon* a kilo. This equals 11,400 *won*. With the cash income that means his income may be about 14,400 *won*. And then one must remember that he has his own rice, that his house is rent-free and that he has no taxes of any kind. Many farmers, who are considered well-to-do in the advanced capitalist countries would be envious of such living allowances.

And on top of this the mechanization of agriculture means that his work is no longer an arduous backbreaking toil like it was in the old days. For each passing year the work-burden of the peasant is lightened and brought closer to that of the industrial worker.

The Korean peasants are secured free health care, free education of their children and paid vacation every year.

No wonder that all Korean peasants, who compare their present bright situation to the dark days under the Japanese colonial rule, praise themselves lucky to be living in the glorious Chollima Korea, enjoying the fatherly care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.



Serial

Outline of Korean History (11)

Korea in the Period of the Li Dynasty

(LATE 14TH CENTURY—MID-19TH CENTURY)

1) Period of the Li Dynasty

In 1392 Li Song Gye established a new dynasty. He named the country Choson (Korea) and transferred the capital from Kaegyong to Hanyang (now Seoul) some time later. In the recorded history of Korea this kingdom is called Li Choson or Li dynasty to distinguish it from Kochoson, the first slave-owning state in our country.

The new dynasty immediately set about reorganizing the feudal ruling system. The new ruling system was characterized by further intensified central administrative structure with the king as its axis and increased domination over local areas.

As for the central administration apparatuses there existed under the king Uijongbu, the highest government body, and six *cho* or ministries, executive organs dealing with administrative affairs of different spheres. Also there were three *sa* which performed the functions of controlling the activities of the king and officials and of advisory council.

In the Li kingdom the peninsula was divided into eight provinces. Under them there were more than 500 *pu* (city), *chu* or *mok* (state), *kun* (county) and *hyon* (sub-county) and central administration appointed governors. All power in each area—administrative, judicial and military—was in the hands of local chiefs. Administrative affairs in local government offices were entirely handled by native officials.

The government also took a measure to establish a more efficient control over the people and land.

In 1413 the government promulgated a law stipulating that men aged between 16 and 60 shall wear tablets bearing their address, name, occupation and countenance. Written on the tablet worn by *nobi* (servants) were names of their masters. After this law was put into effect, the state could secure twice as many young people as it had been, that is, some 700,000 men.

Besides, the state introduced a household control

system, under which several households were formed into a group. Each household was duty bound to watch others' movements and this group was made to assume collective responsibility for the observance of state rules. It was soon replaced by a five-household control system.

At important points throughout the country look-outs were set up to prevent the floating of the population. These steps were aimed at controlling the people's movements and intensifying exploitation.

After its establishment the Li dynasty conducted land surveys several times in order to tighten its control of land, the basic means of production. As a result, in the mid-15th century it had 1.7 million *kyol* of land registered or 3.5 times greater than at the end of the Koryo dynasty. This meant an increased source of expropriation by the state.

Military service was obligatory on all male populace (mainly peasants) aged between 16 and 60, except *ryangban* (gentry), *nobi* (servants), Buddhist monks and butchers (considered the lowest of occupations). A group was composed of three draftees: one of them was in active service with the term of one to three months a year and the remaining two were compelled to offer one *pil* of cotton cloth every month for their counterpart in active service. Under this compulsory military system, the state had 50,000 regular troops in the capital and 100,000 in localities. It also had a navy armed by nearly 50,000 crewmen and 500 ships.

Following its foundation, the government confiscated land and servants from the royal family, aristocrats and Buddhist temples under the Koryo dynasty and put them under state ownership or handed them over to those who had "distinguished themselves" in establishing a new kingdom. As a result, the royal family and government could place large tracts of land and

numerous servants at their disposal. The number of *nobi* confiscated from temples alone amounted to nearly 100,000. All of them were put under the control of the state. The state carried out a survey of those *ryangin* (common people) who had forcibly been made *nobi* by the former feudal aristocrats. Some of them were restored to the former status and others attached and subordinated to the state. These steps were designed to demolish the economic foothold of the old political forces and consolidate the economic foundations of the new dynasty by expanding brackets for *ryangin* and state *nobi*, the object of direct exploitation.

In an attempt to strengthen the political foundation of society, the new dynasty put the hierarchy of social status in proper condition.

The basic masses of the ruled classes under the Li dynasty were *ryangin*, the common people who were mostly peasants. They paid taxation and special products to the state while cultivating their own land. They were obliged to do compulsory labour and serve in the army. No small number of *ryangin* were peasants who tilled plots of their landowners and they differed little from serfs. In addition to discharging state obligation they had to pay farm rent to the landlords and their human rights were trampled down. Those people—boatmen who were engaged in carrying grains, fishermen, handicraftsmen, grave keepers and artistes—belonged to the *ryangin* class, but they were socially despised.

Nobi (servants) belonged to the lowest class. Those *nobi* owned by state institutions and noblemen were classified in two categories: those who belonged to the first category were engaged in farming or did manual labour separately to recover their freedom on payment of their purchase price every year and those who belonged to the second category were forced to do heavy labour at state institutions or in the master's home.

The feudal ruling system introduced by the Li dynasty after its foundation was juristically ratified by "Kyongguk Taejon"—a complete collection for state administration—the basic code of state laws made public in 1485.

Much effort was directed to the settlement of the country's external situation and to territorial integrity.

In 1419 an offensive campaign was launched against Tsushima Island, a base of Japanese pirates. This put an end to their raiding activities that took place since the mid-14th century. And during this period the last blow was given to the Tungusic people of Manchuria who had frequently menaced its border area. Four counties and six fortified towns were set up on the upper reaches of the River Amnok-gang and in the basin of the River Tuman-gang, which meant the achievement of territorial integrity.

vement of territorial integrity.

In those days the relations with Ming were also put on a normal basis.

As the internal and external situation of the country was put on proper condition and thanks to the people's creative labour, economy and culture made forward steps.

Production in agriculture, a major economic branch of society, increased. The land along coastal areas devastated by Japanese freebooters and the newly developed inland area were reclaimed into arable land. Over 3,000 reservoirs were built or repaired. Projects were undertaken to turn non-paddy into paddy fields. The paddy fields in those days accounted for 29 per cent of the total arable land. Improvements in the varieties of crops took place and the new method of cultivation was introduced. The variety of rice crop alone amounted to 27 kinds and autumn ploughing, early sowing, small-cluster close-planting and crop rotation method were practised. Cotton, hemp and other industrial crops were cultivated and sericulture made progress.

As agricultural production increased, 4,155,401 *som* (one *som* is 4.9629 bushels) of grain were stored up in 1417. This meant an increase of 496,701 *som* as compared with 1414.

Progress was observed in handicraft manufacturing. Tremendous quantities of cotton, hemp, ramie, silk and other clothing materials were produced by the domestic handicraft run by peasants. Metal farm implements and different kinds of daily necessities were manufactured at the specialized shops run by individual artisans. In the capital and localities there were shops operated by compulsory labour of artisans. These shops turned out various hardware and leather goods, wooden products, weapons, gunpowder, porcelains, printing types and industrial art objects to satisfy the needs of the country and feudal rulers.

In harmony with the growth of agriculture and handicraft manufacturing, commerce became prosperous.

In addition to government-patronized merchants with monopoly, peddlers and merchants with much capital were active in Seoul and local towns. Particular renown was won by merchants in Pyongyang, Seoul, Kaesong and Uiju. Various kinds of farm produce and handicraft articles were on sale in the shops and markets throughout the country.

Trade with Ming, Nuchen and Japan was carried on actively.

With the development of trade, Choson coin, arrow-shaped coin and paper money came into circulation. But such commodities as cotton and rice were still in predominant use as circulating media.

The 15th century witnessed the blooming of feudal culture. In that period *Hunminjongum* or Korean al-

phabet, was invented and rain gauge, *chagyokru* or automatic water clock, and many other instruments for astronomical observation and calendars were also made. All this was the fruit of the creative wisdom of our people and their unrelenting spirit of science.

Scientific and technological books were put out in large editions. The books "Nongsajiksol" and "Kumyangjabrok" dealing with farm implements and advanced farming methods and the book "Yanghwosok" dealing with horticulture were written and "Uibangryuchi", a medical encyclopedia work (365 volumes), the book "Hyangyakjibsongbang" (85 volumes) giving detailed instructions about the method of prescribing medicine by using domestic medicinal herbs, and many other medical books were published. Books on history, geography and military science also appeared.

As seen above, the 15th century was a period during which the feudal rule was consolidated and economy and culture had a high development in our feudal age.

Though the feudal rulers boastfully described their days as a "period of peaceful reign", the people's plight was as it had been before. So large-scale anti-feudal struggles took place in succession. Among them was a peasant war in Hamgyong Province in 1467 waged against the exploitation and repression by the feudal rulers.

Beginning with the 16th century the feudal kingdom began to decline gradually.

Private ownership of land by feudal bureaucrats and landlords was on the increase and exploitation and repression of the people by the state and landlords were intensified as days went by. In addition to paying taxes and farm rents, the peasants, the basic masses of society, were subjected to harsh plunder and hard toil. They were compelled to offer their special products as a tribute and undergo military service, and they were put to corvee. This gave rise to peasant riots in many parts of the country.

Scramble for power grew intense within the feudal ruling circles. There were intensified antagonism and conflicts between those officials, who took high government posts through successive generations in

recognition of their "distinguished services" in the establishment of the new dynasty, on the one hand and dignitaries of local medium and small landlord origin on the other. A mad scramble for power within the feudal rulers added fuel to the ever-weakening feudal rule and brought even the powerful ground and naval forces to the verge of disintegration.

Just around this time, that is, in 1592, the Japanese aggressors made an armed incursion into Korea with a force of 200,000 men. In spite of lack in the unified state leadership the Korean people fought stubbornly in the land and on the sea for seven successive years and finally beat off the enemy.

Later, they repelled the feudal Ching's invasions that took place in 1627 and 1636.

As production was put on a normal basis in the 17th century, the commodity-money relations were markedly expanded. The 18th century saw the burgeoning of capitalist elements within the framework of handicraft manufacturing and ore mining industry. Thus the feudal system began to crumble gradually.

In those days there appeared progressive thinkers—adherents of Practical School—among some feudalistic scholars. They called for eliminating evil feudal practices, developing economy and culture and accumulating the strength of the nation. But feudal officials and landlords intensified the suppression of the people through commodity-money relations. The result was that the people's anti-feudal struggle became widespread.

The peasant war that broke out in Pyongan Province in the early 19th century deepened the crisis of the feudal system.

The ruin of the feudal rule was accelerated by a party system within the court, under which aristocrats on the mother and wife's side of the king held the reins of government and behaved arbitrarily. As aristocratic rulers were addicted to riotous living and their ruling system was thrown into disorder, exploitation and oppression of the people were intensified still further. The nationwide peasant uprising touched off by peasant riots in Chinju, Kyongsang Province, in 1862, greatly menaced the feudal system of the Li dynasty.

(To Be Continued)



KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

SOKDAMGUGOK

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."**

The Kugok Stream flows down into the Haeju Bay, wetting the vast Chuiya plain, some 16 kilometres southwest from Haeju city, South Hwanghae Province in the west of central Korea. The stream flows through a canyon with nine bends on the middle reaches. Here each bend of wall-like cliffs, mirrored in the crystal-clear water, is picturesque all the year round. This is Sokdamgugok valley well known as a scenic spot from olden times.

Sokdamgugok means a valley where the crystal-clear water fills a deep granite hollow, runs over it, and then forms a streamlet and flows round nine bends.

Each bend has its own beauty distinct from others. So they are called as different names concentrically symbolic of their beauty.

The first bend is called "horse-hair hat rock" because a queer rock shaped like a horse-hair hat rises high into the sky in a thick

pine wood and the second bend "flower rock" because it is tinged pink with azaleas in full bloom in every spring. The fourth bend is called "pine cliff" because the precipice about 200 metres high is covered with old pine trees and the seventh bend "autumn-tinted rock" because it is aflame with autumn tints.

The fifth bend is the most beautiful of the nine bends. It is called "shade cliff" as a thickly-wooded cliff facing the north throws cool shade on the clear water flowing below it in summer. Here is an unfathomably deep hollow below the cliff. This was called "Sokdam" from old times. But now it has become the name of the nine bends.

The cliff reflected on the crystal-clear water running over the hollow like a picture and the green pine trees standing strong on it are more than enough to show the superb beauty of the fifth bend.

Moreover, there are plenty of azalea and maple trees there and its scenic beauty changes according to season.

In spring it is ablaze with azaleas; in summer it is green, offering cool; in autumn it is tinged with red and yellow; and in winter green pines are crowned with snow.

A wide grass plot stretches on the opposite side of the fifth bend, where there stand solemn and antique-looking buildings such as Yogum Pavilion and school houses called Sohyonsowon, Chonggyedang and Chonjogak, among big zelkova, fir and ginkgo trees more than 400 years old.

The old buildings were used by a great scholar in the 1570s, the period of Li Dynasty, to give education to his disciples, and they, with big old trees, add beauty to the superb natural scenery of the fifth bend.

The attractive railed Yogum Pavilion resting on the round stones put on four stone pillars affords a fine view of the lovely and picturesque fifth bend.

The sixth bend, called "angling valley" and known as a natural angling place, presents a peculiar scenery.

The eighth bend is called "Kumtan" because clear water rolls down a big rock like jewels, making a sound produced by *komungo* (a Korean harp). It also enchants the spectators.

The ninth bend is the last bend of the valley. Its fantastic and queer rocks overhanging the clear water present a spectacular sight and its winterscape is particularly wonderful.

As seen above, Sokdamgugok is a scenic spot stretching more than 8 kilometres along the stream, boasting of seasonal beauty of its bends: the spring beauty of the first and second bends, the summer beauty of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth bends, the autumn beauty of the seventh and eighth bends and the winterscape of the ninth bend. It is now getting more beautiful under the loving care of our people.

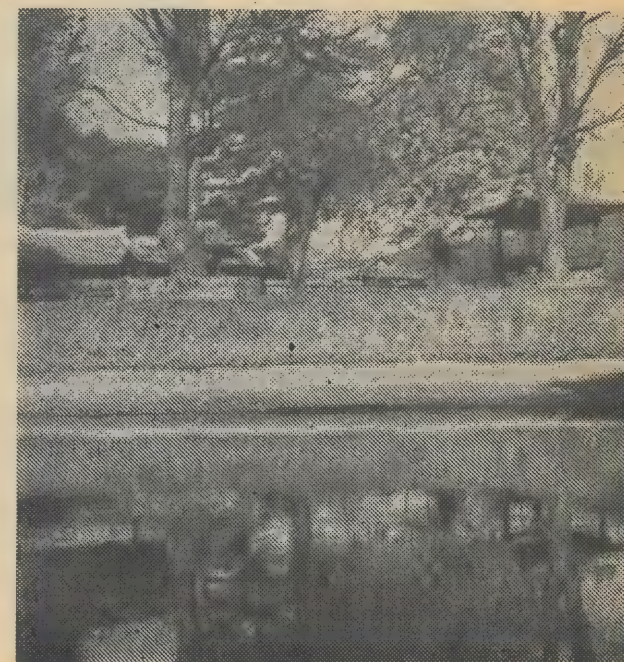
After the war a well-appointed sanatorium and the Sokdam Reservoir irrigating the fertile Chuiya plain were built there under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader. In the fifth bend the buildings of the sanatorium stand in good order on both sides of the stream with a bridge over the stream at the centre and there is a boating ground in the placid Sokdam. With the appearance of a reservoir the first and second bends came half under the water and the reservoir invites flocks of wild ducks in spring and autumn and teems with various kinds of fishes such as carp, gibel and others, adding beauty.

Many working people visit Sokdamgugok every year and spend pleasant days, exploring the wonderful scenery of its nine bends changing according to season.



400-year-old zelkova trees on the Sokdam and streamside add beauty to the fifth bend

Old pavilions in Sokdamgugok



The first bend, the mouth of the Sokdamgugok

Eel of Amnok-gang River

Eel is a freshwater fish widely distributed in all rivers, lakes and reservoirs of our country except the rivers in east littoral areas north of central Korea. Our northern border river Amnok-gang, over 820 km long, which flows into the West Sea of Korea, is famous particularly for its eel from ancient times.

Eels average 50 to 60 cm in length. But extraordinarily longer ones are found sometimes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once fished big eels himself and sent them to Kim Il Sung University and the Zoological Research Institute under the Academy of Sciences to be used for instruction and scientific research. One of them measured 95 cm in length and weighed two kg. They were all eels of the Amnok-gang River.

Eels, though a freshwater fish, live also in the river mouth where fresh and salt waters mix and go out to the remote ocean for spawning. From September to November they make ocean-bound journey. But when they fail to go down the river due to the power station dam or other obstacles they live 50 years or over 100 years in fresh water.

The spawners which reached the distant ocean lay 7



million to 12 million eggs each in the depth and die there.

In the early stage of their growth, hatchlings are flat unlike their mothers. They come to the coast with the tide of the sea two or three years and then go up the river at night in May to July every year. In this season the

mouth of the Amnok-gang River is alive with young eels, presenting a spectacular sight.

Eel can breathe through either gill or skin pore. So, in the rainy season, eels crawl in wet grasses like a snake to reservoirs or lakes far away from the river to live there.

Eels lurk in sludge, between stones or in holes in rocks in the daytime and come out at night to prowl about. Their food is various water worms including shrimp and nereid in sludge. But they hide in sludge and eat nothing in winter.

They become mature in fresh water, the male in five or six years and the female in ten or twelve years, before they go out to the faraway ocean for spawning.

Eel is very tasty and fatty. When grilled, its smell tempts men's appetites very much.

Today eels are protected and propagated and they are raised successfully at different places in our country according to the great leader's instructions on making all waters of the country alive with fishes.

The eel of the Amnok-gang River takes an important place in the conservation and propagation of eel in our country.

Fairy Tale

A LITTLE JUDGE

We have unearthed, collected and systematized a lot of orally handed down tales according to the instruction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on studying the heritages in all domains of our national culture and inheriting and developing them critically.

Among such tales are many fairy tales showing the resourcefulness and wisdom of our children.

Fairy tale "A Little Judge" introduced here is about our resourceful and wise children and the impotent feudal rulers.

* * *

Every year the feudal officials ordered peasants not to graze calves but tether them at home from April 1st. The reason was that calves could damage crops.

A peasant was driving his calf home. Another peasant came along and picked a quarrel with him, saying that it was his calf. They decided to bring the case before the local governor and settle it. The hide colour, size and form they described about the calf were the same and the governor could not settle the matter and drove them out, telling them to settle the case between themselves. They went by a school quarrelling. They were hit by a thought of asking help from the teacher. They entered the school. The teacher was absent and school children were playing at high-ranking officials.

The peasants felt interested in the children's play and went to ask the children for help. They told the eldest child acting as the "governor" why they had come. The little "governor" only scratched his head, at a loss what to do. A boy, who seemed to be seven years old, stood up and said he could settle the case easily if he were a governor. Now he played the "governor." He took his seat and declared: "Let the two owners of the calf stand before me. Untether the calf and hit its buttocks. And run after it to see where it will go."

Little "executioners" did as their "governor" told. The calf entered the cowshed of a house. At the sight of the calf, even children rushed out of the house and cried for joy, "Now dad has found our calf. Grandpa, you see the bite of a wolf near its eye, don't you?"

Thus, they knew who was the true owner of the calf.

The little "governor" roared to the false owner, "You're a thief trying to steal a calf. Get spanked until you say the truth."

A secret royal inspector on a local tour happened to see this sight. To test the boy's wisdom, he told him a lie, "I met with a boy on a mountain path. He ran up to me out of breath and asked for help. He said he was a farm hand for a rich man and the latter was going to kill him on a false charge of theft because he was ill and could not work. I hid him in a thick bush. Soon more than ten young men appeared with cudgels in their hands. They threatened me to tell where he had gone. My life exposed to danger, I told them where he was. I am sorry for him even now. What do you think I should have done for him?"

The little "governor" burst into anger, "You coward! Your life is so dear! If you had felt even a little pity for him, you could have found a way to save him. You could have feigned yourself to be blind. You should also have tried to know who had told them to kill him. So you committed two grave crimes". Then he ordered the little "executioners" to flog his buttocks until he repented of his crimes.

The little "governor" was so reasonable that the royal inspector could not dare say what he was and he was flogged.

This was how both the false owner of the calf and the royal inspector were flogged to repent of their crimes before the fair-minded, clever little "governor."

US Imperialism Continues to Seek to Create "Two Koreas"

Owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad, the question of reunifying our country has run up against serious obstacles and the danger of perpetual national division is increasing further.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The American imperialists have set the 'two Koreas' policy as the basis of their strategy towards Korea at the present time and are resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its realization."

The American imperialists are seeking to continue to occupy and rule south Korea by perpetuating the division of our country and rigging up "two Koreas."

To this end, they are working their hardest to stamp out the possibility of Korean peace and peaceful reunification and create international circumstances favourable for them to rig up "two Koreas."

To do so they are shamelessly talking about a "balance of forces."

According to them, if peace is to be preserved in Korea they must stay on in south Korea until the south Korean puppets will grow as strong as we are.

With such robber's logic they justify their military occupation of south Korea and step up frantically the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army. They are going to give south Korea a huge military "aid" worth over 8,000 million dollars from 1976 to 1980 and 1981 for the "modernization" of the puppet army.

In order to add "strength" to the south Korean puppets, they manipulate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese militarists to enter into a close political, economic and military tie-up.

What is required to preserve peace in Korea and allow the entire Korean people in the north and south to achieve their country's reunification by their united strength independently and peacefully on democratic principles is not the "balance of forces" but the immediate withdrawal of all the armed forces of the US imperialists and their lethal weapons from south Korea. This is because the US imperialists obstruct Korean reunification and constantly increase war danger.

Nevertheless, they, crying for a "balance of forces," stay on in south Korea, increasing the armed forces behind the "troops pullout" and egging the south Korean puppets on to an aggressive war against the north. This shows clearly that they are seeking madly to stabilize the division of our country with "strength" and rig up "two Koreas."

The US imperialists are working harder to create international circumstances favourable for them to rig up "two Koreas."

In order to create "two Koreas," they are foolishly talking about "recognition of reality," "international mediation," "relaxation of tension" and what not.

All these are extremely reactionary sophisms designed to get the world to recognize the south Korean puppets and make "two Koreas" an established fact.

The US imperialists' criminal "two Koreas" plot finds its concentrated expression at present in denying without reason all opportunities and real conditions and possibilities of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

If the United States truly wants peace and Korea's peaceful reunification, it should naturally contact the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to seek for a way to solve the Korean question peacefully.

For peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification it is most important to remove tension from the country and withdraw the US imperialists' aggressive troops and all other outside forces from south Korea. To this end we have made a proposal for negotiations with the United States and are making efforts for its realization. If the United States abandons its wrong stand to divide our country into "two Koreas" and assumes the right attitude to bring about Korean reunification, we will start talks with it any time and settle all necessary problems.

For its correctness and reasonableness our proposal enjoys the unanimous support of the Korean people and the world progressives and the public at home and abroad are demanding its realization more and more strongly.

But the US imperialists, who have no interest at all in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification from the beginning and seek only aggression and split, are doggedly opposed to our peaceful proposal under unjustifiable pretexts.

They are raving about negotiation or contact not with our people, the internal forces and the party directly concerned about peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, but with someone else and about "mediation by great powers." This is a flagrant violation of our people's sovereignty and a crafty divisive manoeuvres to evade contact and negotiation with us under this pretext or that and obstruct Korean reunification.

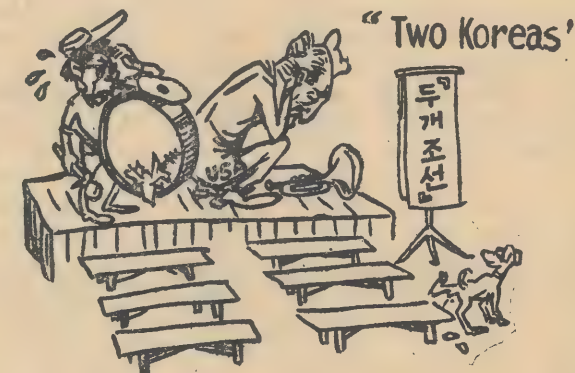
Why do the US imperialists refuse to settle the Korean question peacefully? It is quite obvious:

They do so to continue their occupation of south Korea and make the world "recognize two Koreas" by raising the position of the south Korean puppets.

They are working to bisect one Korea and keep south Korea as their permanent colony and military base. This is but a foolish act.

Our people will surely smash the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their stooges and achieve national reunification.

Pak Song Su





Ruin of South Korean Agriculture

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Agriculture which holds an overwhelming proportion in south Korea's economy has been extremely devastated."**

Due to the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the people, south Korea's agriculture is getting ruined daily and its productive forces remain extremely destroyed.

This is seen, first of all, in the yearly reduction of arable land, a chief means of agricultural production.

The puppets destroyed 100,000 *chongbo* of farmlands from 1962 to 1968 and some 190,000 *chongbo* from 1969 to 1972.

Between 1969 and 1975, south Korea's sown area reduced by 314,000 *chongbo* including 250,000 *chongbo* of the area sown to food grains. The area sown to cotton decreased from 220,000 *chongbo* under the Japanese imperialist rule to more than 10,000 *chongbo* at present.

This is due to the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They, at the bidding of the US imperialists, expropriated farmlands for factory lots and military roads to militarize the economy and prepare for another war.

Irrigation facilities are also very backward.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique don't carry out irrigation projects, afforestation and water conservancy work and the repair of existing irrigation works, greatly affecting agricultural production.

More than 80 per cent of the rivers in south Korea have no banks or their banks remain destroyed. Three million *chongbo* of forests are devastated and more than 70 per cent of cultivated land depends upon rain for irrigation or is poorly irrigated.

Even according to data collected by the puppets, south Korea suffered a loss of over 2,900,000 tons of farm produce from flood and drought for ten years from 1965.

The technical equipment of agriculture is

very poor.

South Korea has 3.6 power cultivators, 5 power thrashers and 0.01 tractor per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land and 1 power sower per 149,000 households.

The puppets continue to raise the prices of farm machines and implements and farming materials and the peasants cannot even think of buying them as their prices are exceedingly high.

They also force upon the peasants seeds and fertilizers unfitting south Korean weather and soil, making them fail in farming.

They bring into south Korea polluttional industries from abroad for criminal war preparations and destroy farmlands and crops. In the busy farming season they herd out young and middle-aged peasants in military training and the building of military bases, making it impossible for them to do farming in good time.

The destruction of agricultural productive forces has brought about the decrease of output of farm produce and broken the productive ties between agriculture and light industry.

In 1977 south Korea's barley output reduced by 1,100,000 tons and rice by several hundred thousand tons as against 1976, and its self-supply of food grain dropped from 72.1 per cent in 1972 to 68.6 per cent in 1973 and some 50 per cent in recent years.

In order to meet the deficit, the puppets import a huge amount of surplus food grain from the United States every year.

They imported 480,000 tons of surplus food grain in 1962, more than 3,280,000 tons in 1975, 3,650,000 tons in 1977 and nearly 4 million tons in 1978.

The output of industrial crops is sharply decreasing.

South Korea met its own need for cotton, a raw material of light industry, in the 1940s under Japanese imperialist rule. Since it got

US surplus cotton given in the name of "aid," its cotton output has sharply fallen and at present it cannot even satisfy the need of the rural population and imports all cotton needed by light industry.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique priced south Korean cotton higher than foreign cotton and made its purchase not compulsory, severely destroying domestic cotton production.

As a result, south Korea's import of farm produce sharply increases every year.

The puppets imported US surplus farm produce worth 300 million dollars in 1971, more than 900 million dollars in 1977 and 1,000 million dollars in 1978, and their import will increase in future.

So there is no productive connection between light industry and agriculture and south Korea's light industry relies entirely on foreign raw materials.

As you have seen above, the US imperialists ruined south Korea's agriculture in a crafty way to sell their surplus farm produce and placed its light industry under their full control.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique expanded "export industry" at the cost of the peasants in a deformed way. They also followed a "low grain price policy" and a "low wage policy" on the basis of the introduction of US surplus food grain, thus paving the way for the inroad of foreign capital.

The criminal acts of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have turned south Korea into an area of chronic famine which has to import several million tons of food grain from abroad every year, into a living hell where innumerable people go in rags and hunger and die.

That is why the south Korean people and public circles strongly censure the aggressors and the puppets for their criminal severe destruction of agriculture against the people.

All facts show that as long as the anti-popular fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continues, the south Korean peasants can neither restore ruined agriculture nor free themselves from unbearable calamities and sufferings.

Pak Il Gyu

"Human Market"

When I say "human market," you may think of "slave market" which once existed in America and Europe.

But, the "human market" I say is neither a story of the past nor a story of America or Europe.

It is a story of south Korea under the rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

I cannot say that the "human market" exists only in south Korea since in capitalist society the human relations are governed entirely by money, the toiling people are "wage slaves" and labour force is treated as a commodity.

But the south Korean "human market" is too pre-modern and man is despised in an undisguised way. He is treated worse than goods.

I would like to recount my own experience to make you know about it.

HUMAN VALUE AND WEIGHT OF BALANCE

The mere thought makes me shudder. Two years ago I was expelled from school as a "disturbing student" and had to get a job.

But it was like picking a star in the sky. I decided to go and work wherever I could keep body and soul together but it was hard to find even such a place.

At last I found a job at the Hyondae Shipyard.

One October day in late autumn. I saw a worker-wanted advertisement and rushed to the shipyard.

I wanted to succeed by all means as I had failed each time.

My mother also earnestly hoped so, sending me off.

At the shipyard I followed simple procedures and went to recesses in the compound as they told me.

There were already many job-hunters there. They all seemed to be exhausted. But each of them was busy readying himself to show himself better than others mentally and physically to win the "competition" which was soon to start.

They wanted 20 odd-job men but applicants counted 120. That is, theirs was a competition of 6 to 1.

At last the "competition" started.

It was a 100-metre return race with 80 kilogrammes of sleeper.

The sleeper and signpost used in the "competition" were not a mere sleeper or signpost and the figures written on them were not mere figures. They were a balance weight and figures measuring human value.

I know the weight of the balance to be used for weighing goods.

What, then, was I who was measured by such a weight? A thing, a commodity.

The face of the clerk of the labour section gazing at the applicants standing in rows looked hateful.

He stood them in front of sleepers, calling their numbers. He called No. 70. I went forth and I thought I carried a sleeper on my shoulder. At his cry "You're a failure, failure.... Away with you, quick...!" I recovered my senses and opened my eyes. I felt a humiliating insult, which I cannot forget even now.

I was struggling under the crushing weight of the sleeper but the clerk was laughing at me with scorn.

It was an insult to man and a mockery of him.

My eyes shot sparks of fire and the blood ran backward in my body.

Life was merciless but I only hated it. I thought only of rising again and carrying the sleeper on the shoulder for my mother and younger brothers in distress.

I gave all my strength to the sleeper as if to support the falling sky.

I don't remember well what happened after

that.

I passed the test and took a note "No. 70" and only looked up at the sky in joy and sorrow.

MY NAME—"NO. 70"

One day, on my way to work, the overseer called me "No. 70."

I was indignant with him who treated me like goods even on the street. Scowling at him, I asked him: "Am I not a man in your eyes?" He, laughing loudly, said: "...What, I don't know man? Hey, No. 70, is there a man here?"

I was struck dumb with amazement.

It is a tough job to carry heavy iron plates from the storehouse to the hull-assembling place.

Workers have to work 12 hours a day without a moment's rest, sweating and moving all limbs. If they have a short rest, they are given a good drubbing.

Machines are regularly stopped and worked. But rest is not given to workers.

For such a hard labour workers get a starvation wage of some 30,000 *won* at most. A director of the shipyard spends such an amount of money a day at a restaurant.

The employer raises or lowers the wage of the "human market" at will.

At the end of 1977 we odd-job men went on a stay-in in demand of wage hike and finally had our demand met. But the management flatly rejected our demand at the beginning, saying with: "...Responsibility for low wage does not rest with us. Your wage of 30,000 *won* is set not by us but you. You must remember this..."

According to the management, we are worth only 30,000 *won* as goods and they don't care about whether we live on such a wage or not.

Workers in south Korea are all "commodities." All places where employment is conducted are the "human market." South Korea, where man, the most precious being in the world, is valued by the balance and man is sold and used and thrown away like goods, is a big "human market."

Hateful is this world where human dignity is trampled down.

Li Chun Gun

(From *Hyokmyong Chonson*)

Puppet Pak Jung Hi in Increasing International Isolation and Repudiation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the south Korean reactionaries...are repudiated and find themselves isolated more and more on the international arena. They are incurring the hatred and condemnation of people everywhere."

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are hated and rapped on the international scene and get more and more isolated.

In recent years they have resorted to all dirty schemes to create "two Koreas." But they have been hated and flayed by the people everywhere in the world, finding themselves in increasing isolation and repudiation.

One instance is that many countries have severed diplomatic relations with the puppets and expelled them and that the puppets are repudiated and censured at many international organizations and meetings.

The puppets were already driven out of Cambodia and Laos in Asia and Togo and Benin in Africa due to the just measures of their governments and peoples.

Recently the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan solemnly declared that it recognizes only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and took a resolute step to break its diplomatic relations with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The "simultaneous UN membership" and "separate UN membership" of this puppet clique have been rejected at the UN each time they proposed them.

At the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly the resolution supporting the

DPRK's reunification policy and denouncing US imperialist occupation of south Korea was passed by a sweeping majority, dealing a telling blow to the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

At the bidding of the US imperialists this brazen-faced puppet clique tried in every way to thrust into the sacred non-aligned movement. But their moves were frustrated each time under decisive blows from its member nations.

International meetings are held one after another to support the national reunification policy of our Republic and condemn and flay the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal "two Koreas" plot, violation of human rights and other treacherous acts, further promoting their international isolation.

It is quite natural that the world progressives should repudiate and denounce the south Korean puppet clique.

The south Korean "regime" is a totally colonial puppet regime of US imperialism. The traitor Pak Jung Hi is a stooge of the United States and Japan, a dirty flunkey-quisling, a filthy scum of the times, who maintains his life by bartering away the country and the nation.

The south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime which has no sovereignty and acts at the dictates of the United States.

Its economy is also dependent upon the United States and Japan and the same can be said about its funds, raw materials and equipment.

It is only too natural that the world people should censure and repudiate the servile and dirty Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are de-

pendent on the imperialists politically, economically and militarily in our independent era when people hew out their destiny by themselves.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are condemned by the world people especially because they commit all kinds of crimes, going against the desire of the nation and the demand of the times.

They are begging for the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops and took into south Korea their old masters, the Japanese reactionaries, and reduced it to a double colony of the US and Japan, going against the trend of the times towards independence against all forms of domination and subjugation.

They are even preparing a nuclear war, strengthening the military tie-up with the US and Japanese aggressors.

These criminal moves of theirs are aimed at creating "two Koreas" and securing an easy and comfortable life for themselves and realizing their wild design to remain in power indefinitely with the backing of the US and Japanese aggressors.

The human-right investigation team of the International Amnesty which had been to south Korea said about the despicable fascist

rule and human slaughter of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique: "Violence, terrorism and murder—this is Pak's dictatorship."

At the blood-stained hands of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique south Korea has turned into a "military prison without bars," a "concentration camp" guarded by over 5,000 fascist evil laws and millions of fascistic oppressors, and all people are the "prey" of intelligence politics.

Since the seizure of puppet power the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have cruelly killed tens of thousands of people over 260 times.

They repress fellow countrymen in such a ruthless way but bribe their masters even with "national funds."

That is why all people valuing human dignity and rights spit at the puppets doing such despicable acts.

Today the world public brand the traitor Pak Jung Hi as "the lowest lone puppet," "an arch traitor to the nation," "a fascist murderer" and "the author of corruption and bribery."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are not only traitors to the nation but also stooges of the imperialist aggressors who are trying in every way to destroy the cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for national self-determination and liberation.

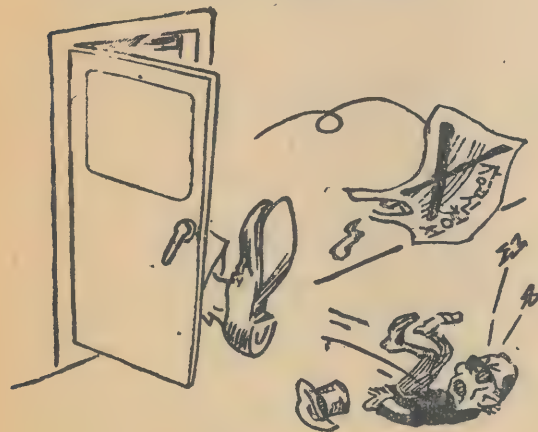
They support Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples and work in every way to wipe out the national-liberation struggle of the African peoples in league with the South African racists.

They have tried to drive a wedge between the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces and divide and destroy them.

In order to escape from international isolation, they are now out in "diplomatic offensive," shamelessly trumpeting "friendship," while clinging more tightly to the sleeves of the US and Japanese aggressors.

With no cunning and vicious tricks, however, can they escape from the fate of lone puppet.

International organization



The Independence-Championing Non-Alignment Movement Is a Progressive Force of Our Times

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The history of mankind is the history of the struggle of the working masses for independence; the creative activities of the popular masses underlie the development of history and the social movement." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," Eng. ed., p. 3.)

Struggles of people for social progress and change at different stages of development of human society have been to extricate themselves from the domination of oppressors and win independence and these struggles have developed human society.

The people's struggle for independence is developing most widely and vigorously in our era, ending national oppression that has long violated national independence wantonly.

Now people neither want to live under foreign domination nor allow others to violate national dignity and sovereignty. It is the main trend of our times that more and more countries demand independence and the world people march ahead under the banner of independence.

In our age hundreds of millions of one-time oppressed and humiliated people have appeared as the masters of the world. This great change is the proud fruition of the struggle for independence.

The non-alignment movement reflects this mighty trend of our times towards indepen-

dence and makes it its chief purpose and lofty mission to defend independence against all forms of domination, subjugation, aggression and intervention.

This movement is a progressive force. Because it, as an independence-championing movement, is the main factor advancing history and bringing about social changes and progress in our age.

The character of a social movement is decided by how it reflects the main trend of a given era and the interests and demands of the popular masses in that era.

The non-alignment movement is, by its mission, a movement for independence. Its member states fight to uphold national sovereignty, attain economic self-support and win independence.

This shows that the movement is a progressive force of our times and it is a powerful driving force of human history.

The non-aligned states' fight against imperialism and dominationism is particularly important in achieving the historic cause of the peoples for independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned movement is a powerful movement against the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism and the non-aligned countries constitute a strong anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist bulwark confronting the imperialist forces." ("Answers

to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 222.)

Today imperialism and dominationism are the main force violating and trampling down the peoples' sovereignty and the chief obstacle to the independent development and social progress of countries and nations.

The imperialists and dominationists are resorting to all conceivable machinations against the newly independent countries such as aggression, plunder, division and alienation, subversive and sabotaging activities and even armed intervention.

Therefore, without fighting them it is impossible to uphold national independence and sovereignty or build a new prosperous society.

Only by strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-dominationist struggle it is possible to firmly safeguard national sovereignty, achieve the independent development of the country and succeed in the people's historic cause for independence against imperialism.

Through their joint struggle against imperialism the non-aligned countries are now administering telling blows to the imperialist reactionary forces, and the peoples' anti-imperialist common cause is triumphing daily.

The non-alignment movement, a progressive force of our age, powerfully inspires the peoples in their struggle against aggression and plunder by imperialism and dominationism and for the building of a new society and exerts a tremendous influence on the development of the world revolution and the international situation.

The appearance of the non-alignment movement on the arena of history as an independent political force reflecting the mighty

trend towards independence has decisively increased the world revolutionary forces and greatly weakened the imperialist reactionary forces.

The non-aligned states' say and right of decision on the international arena have grown so strong that without their participation no international issues can be settled today.

Through their joint struggle many international problems have been settled rightly so far and noticeable progress has been made particularly in their struggle for establishing a new international economic order.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system and the imperialists' main lever for domination, control, exploitation and plunder.

The struggle to destroy the old international economic order and set up a new one is a sacred struggle to end the imperialists' arbitrariness and cut their life line on the three continents and a just struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty and achieve economic self-support.

The non-aligned countries are dealing staggering blows to the imperialists, the advocates of the old order, by vigorously fighting in close unity to establish a new, fair and equal economic order. The day has gone never to return when the imperialists could control the fate of other nations at will, using the old order.

Only victory and glory are in store for the non-alignment movement, a progressive force of our age, which reflects the peoples' aspiration most fully and makes it its own mission to advocate and realize it. No force on earth can stem its march.

Ho Jong Song

Imperialism in Guise of "Helper"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialist leopard cannot, and will never, change his imperialist spots. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people until it meets its doom."

Exploitation and plunder are imperialism's way of existence and its inherent nature.

Imperialism has grown and fattened on the blood and sweat of other peoples and the wealth of other countries.

Today too the imperialists are making huge profits every year through the harsh exploitation and plunder of other countries, particularly of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Under the signboard of the "assistance" and "development" they intensify economic inroads on other countries to gain stupendous profits.

According to data available, the investment of the US multinational companies in the developing countries amounts to nearly a half of the total foreign investments in these countries and nearly two-thirds of that in Latin America.

What is noteworthy here is that they direct more than a half of their investments to the mining industry to plunder such resources of strategic importance as uranium, petroleum, copper and aluminium. Western imperialist countries depend largely on other countries for major raw materials and fuel.

The United States, Japan and the member states of the "European Common Market" depended on other countries for major raw materials and fuel in 1976 as follows:

	US (%)	Japan (%)	Member States of ECM (%)
Crude oil	42	100	71
Natural rubber	100	100	100
Zinc	59	74	70
Aluminium	91	100	75
Chrome	89	98	98
Cobalt	98	98	98
Nickel	71	100	100
Tin	85	97	93
Magnesium	98	88	99

Through their capital investments, the US imperialists make huge superprofits and depredate various raw materials and minerals at cheap price.

Through direct private investments, they squeezed out profits of 31,300 million dollars in the developing countries for more than 20 years after World War II, 14,273 million dollars in Latin America for 10 years from 1963 to 1972 and 2,400 million dollars in the oil-producing countries in the Middle East in 1972.

They have so far netted more than 2,700 million dollars also through their instruments for overseas expansion such as the "World Bank," the "Asian Development Bank" and the "American Development Bank."

In particular, they frantically plunder strategic resources from the developing countries. Of the strategic raw materials imported by them, the US imperialists took away at low prices 99.8 per cent of bauxite, 99.5 per cent of tin, 60.6 per cent of zinc and 63.9 per cent of sulfur from Latin America and carried away from Africa industrial raw

materials worth 7,500 million dollars for 20 years after the Second World War.

On the other hand, the imperialists established the extremely unfair international economic order in their favour and have exploited the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Taking advantage of their monopolistic position in the capitalist market, they price lower goods produced and exported by the developing countries and steadily raise the price of their manufactured goods, thereby worsening the trade conditions of these countries and reaping colossal profits on it.

Owing to the inequal trade conditions and exchange forced by the imperialists, the developing countries suffered a loss of 122,269 million dollars from 1951 to 1972.

The debts owed by these countries in the transaction with the developed capitalist countries are steadily increasing. Their debts were 59,000 million dollars in 1969, 79,200 million dollars in 1971, 120,000 million dol-

lars in 1974, 145,000 million dollars in 1975, 180,000 million dollars in 1976 and 200,000 million dollars in 1977.

Taking advantage of the food crisis many countries suffer under the influence of the cold front in recent years, the US imperialists have made huge superprofits, meddled in the internal affairs of other countries and applied pressure on them and violated their sovereignty, pretending to do a "kindness" with food.

All these facts clearly show that the imperialist policy of aggression and plunder is the chief obstacle to the social progress of the developing countries and the root cause of misfortunes and sufferings these countries are undergoing.

With no cunning tricks can the imperialists conceal their heinous nature as the exploiter and plunderer of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Pak Hyon Sik

Short Comment

Criminal's Plea

There is a saying, "Showing the feet of a duck after one has made a feast of a chicken." This saying fits the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Alarmed by the strong public censure of their reactionary policy of patronizing comprador financial groups, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raving that it is "unjust," they "should refute it" and "it is a distortion of facts." Needless to say, they do so for fear of exposure of their crimes.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, patronizing comprador privileged circles, gives them funds, raw and other materials under various names of "special favour," "protection," "special support" and others and receives a huge amount of money of 100 million won level at a time.

According to data disclosed at the puppet National Assembly, there were even comprador enterprises which were "specially favoured" by the puppet clique with over ten times more funds than their capital.

As the puppets finance only big comprador enterprises, medium and small enterprises go totally bankrupt.

Therefore, even with their "refutation" they can not conceal the truth.

It is quite natural that the south Korean people should sneer at the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as flunkey-traitors with "comprador physiology and constitution."

Their utterances are nothing but a plea to justify their anti-national crimes.



Solidarity with South African People in Their Just Struggle

February 7 this year is the "Day of International Solidarity with the South African People."

On this occasion the Korean people, together with the world progressive people, extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the fighting South African people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will be resistance, and where there is resistance, there will be revolutionary struggle."

The South African racist clique bound up South Africa in fetters of racism and are intensifying barbarous fascist suppression. They flagrantly violate the human dignity of the African natives and subject them to unbearable apartheid and humiliation. Many people are killed at the hands of the racists. South Africa has turned into a land of suffering for the African natives.

The racists' cruel repression touched off a struggle of the Africans for freedom and liberation.

In order to break the shackles of racism and regain human dignity the South African people are resolutely waging anti-racist struggles in various forms including armed struggle.

Tens of thousands of students rose in the struggle against the racist educational system in Soweto.

The struggle goes on in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other parts of the country.

Chairman of the African National Congress of South Africa stressed that the South

African people must take up arms and deliver fierce attacks against the enemies to give them no breathing spell.

This is the militant resolution of the South African people to hasten the day of freedom and liberation through struggle.

The South African people's struggle for freedom and liberation against racism is a link of the just struggle of the world oppressed peoples; it is closely linked up with the African peoples' struggle for the complete liberation of their continent. The world progressive people actively support the South African people's struggle.

International meetings and many countries support the South African people's struggle and strongly condemn the racist clique.

Hit hard at home and abroad, the South African racist clique are desperately trying to maintain their racist rule. With the backing of the imperialists, they increase their military force in a big way, cover the whole country with the network of fascist oppression and suppress barbarously the people fighting for freedom and liberation.

But this is a last-ditch effort of those on the verge of ruin.

With no amount of desperate efforts can the South African racist clique stop the righteous struggle of the South African people and save themselves from their doom.

The Korean people, who deem it their sacred internationalist duty to support the people's struggle for freedom and liberation against exploitation and oppression, will, as ever, actively support and encourage the just struggle of the South African people.

Pyongyang Is Singing

Ko Byong Sam

3

The atmosphere was tense in Pyongyang. Our ack-acks kept roaring days and nights.

In the morning the general entered the Supreme Command with a strained look.

Concerning the fact that while bombing Pyongyang, the enemy was simultaneously attempting to launch a large-scale offensive on the western sector of the front line, the opinion was divided among the operational staff.

Outside, guns were roaring and bombs were exploding. But there was silence brooding in the room so that one could even hear the breathing sounds.

There were generals standing closely in front of the operational map of the Supreme Command.

After passing a long night lighting up the map which covered the whole face of a wall, the electric lamp seemed to dim from fatigue, and the rays of the morning sun which had just risen were creeping across the map marked with operational signs. All eyes of the generals were eager and serious as they watched the map.

In bright-grey trousers and keeping his left hand over the third button of his coat, Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung was indicating the map with a red pencil in his right hand to initiate the general officers into some new operational problems.

Now and then he glanced round at the generals with a kind and serene smile at the corners of his mouth. He spoke easily, simply and succinctly of the essential requirements of the new operational plan he had formed on the basis of his on-the-spot inspections of the combined units on the battle front.

Then he would point to another sector of the front marked out by red dots and lines on the map. Now his serious look would even become stern, his eye serene and his voice sonorous to resound through the room.

As the Members of the Military Commission and other generals belonging to the Operational Bureau and other departments of the General Staff expressed their views, he attentively listened to them, pacing the floor silently in deep thought.

Just then the cryptographic staff officer came in and placed a piece of paper on the desk.

"There are signs suggesting the enemy's attempt at a general offensive on the western sector!" Comrade Supreme Commander read. "There are the enemy's movements in the area of River Rimjin...." Then he pushed the paper towards the generals calmly. The general officers differed in their guess and judgment.

"Let's wait and see," Comrade Supreme Commander said. "In our judgment the enemy will never choose the western sector to launch a general offensive this time. We must not be deceived by his flimsy trick. Our plan for the new operation, new offensive will not change. Only, it needs some time to carry it out. Although the enemy is bluffing, he is quite exhausted in reality. To hold the heights and make a positive defence based on a tunnel warfare, is an offensive. While incessantly wiping out the enemy's effective forces, we must fag him out to the utmost. When the enemy has been completely tired morally and physically, we must start on this new operation of ours that will bring about a great turn in the war situation for the final victory by

striking the enemy all along the front line."

With this Comrade Supreme Commander began to pace the room silently again in deep thought.

Should we fix the battle line as it is on the sector, or repulse the enemy's new offensive and push down farther? What does it mean that the enemy has made a retreat on one sector, while concentrating his troops in another part? To what hill should we decoy the enemy in his general offensive to cut his main force to pieces? Where to make a position defence and where to make a circuitous attack? Which sector and which operational areas should be chosen to deal the main and subsidiary blows? ...Probably the enemy's movements about which there has just been a wireless report are pretended, and there may soon be silence again in that sector. So the silence in the xx sector may be temporary and feigned. Perhaps, the enemy is resorting to tricks while planning to launch his summer offensive in another area, another sector of the front line. ...The enemy must be fagged out.

Comrade Supreme Commander was visualizing all parts of the front line and thinking deeply. He was formulating a new line of systematic movements from the Juche standpoint of military science, which would be materialized in new tactics.

In addition to the front line situation, the question of frustrating the enemy's frantic aerial attack on Pyongyang was now brought up by generals.

Listening carefully to the views and opinions expressed, Comrade Supreme Commander approached the desk in deep thought. There was a row of phones on the desk. On one side of the desk was the box of the front-line instrument which he had so carefully handled in the car. When the Military Commission was in session the previous day, too, he would cast his thoughtful eyes on the box just as now.

He now tapped it lightly and now ran his hand over it, before he said with a bright expression:

"Military operations are an art. We must therefore quickly perceive the elements even in individual facts that can be greatly conducive to victory in the war. It is important in the military art to foster and generalize them to facilitate the military operations.

"To go by bookish theories, detached from our war realities, is utterly useless. The soldiers neither fight by theories that have been established nor move by logics alone, do they? A true soldier cannot express all his thoughts by words. It is not by words but by his heart that he fights and expresses himself. We have fostered and must foster our own strength which will not be curbed and restrained by anything. This strength lies in our people, in the combatants of our People's Army."

He opened the lid of the box and touched the instrument. He went on to say still more thoughtfully:

"Needless to say, we must send more guns to the front and, at the same time, reinforce the anti-aircraft firepower of Pyongyang. Let us reckon the actual possibilities and give more guns to Pyongyang and fly more pursuit planes over it. But downing planes by planes and hitting them by anti-aircraft fire is military actions conceivable to anyone and not more. It is true that because military operations are an art, all necessary conditions must be provided for the operations to be complete. But we curb the enemy not by gunfire alone. To believe in firepower alone is the enemy's war theory. In war, too, we say, there is no weapon more powerful than the people's spiritual strength. What is decisive is the spiritual strength of our People's Army and our people, their political and moral superiority and their confidence in victory. No weapon is more formidable...."

Pacing the room, Comrade Supreme Commander said further:

"In our recent inspection trip to the battle line, we found a highly valuable thing. The soldiers on the front are playing on their make-shift instruments to express their burning hearts; they have made the instruments with electric wires, wood, and the ironware captured from the enemy. On the very night when we returned from the front line, too, there was a heart-warming sound of music wafting out in the central streets of Pyongyang immediately after the enemy's barbarous bombing. In this we must find a valuable thing.

"A long, long time ago when human beings were as yet incapable of recognizing the laws of nature people were even afraid of lightning. But even at that time courageous people wrote poems expressing their stout spirits by saying that they got fire from the lightning.

Because they had the sense of independence to free themselves from all restraints, human beings were able to perceive all laws of nature, weren't they? We often see people who, oblivious of the simple truth that fire must be put out not by fire but by water, keep shouting in a fluster, 'fire! fire!' in front of the burning house.... In the olden times able tacticians knew how to sound drums and how to silence the enemy's drums. We know there is an example that even an army that besieged a castle by force could not storm into it before the sounds of drumbeat within the walls stopped. In a place beyond the reach of our arms, our songs and our people's voices can play the role of the bayonet that pierces through the enemy's chest. When we were waging the guerrilla warfare in the mountains, we used to place the bugler at the head of the marching columns when the going was tough. Today we must find even in the sound of a single front-line instrument a great strength that stirs the combatants on all the battle line and all people to a new victory and drowns out the sounds of the enemy's bombing."

The general officers remained silent, immersed in deep thought. A hush fell in the room. The secretary came in and poured tea. At last, Comrade Supreme Commander picked up a receiver and called up the Central Broadcasting Station. He asked how far our radio broadcasting reached abroad, and then told the general responsible for the defence of the capital to protect the aerials of the Broadcasting Station and also to step up the construction of the Moranbong Underground Theatre now under way by sending out a battalion under the Capital Defence Headquarters to help. When he finally gave instructions to prepare an incredibly large number of searchlights, the general was taken aback and could not hide his surprise.

The curtain was drawn over the operational map. After many problems were discussed, the general officers withdrew, excepting the general and two other high-ranking officers from the General Staff and the General Political Bureau. In the quiet room, the general offered his view concerning the defence of the capital while receiving the instructions of Comrade Supreme Commander.

Working in attendance on Comrade Supreme Commander, the general had a serene and sharp sense of reality, but had to think hard again to find out his intention.

At this moment a car was heard to stop outside. Presently the door was opened and a man and a girl were shown into the room by the adjutant. They were Pak U Song, a composer, and his daughter, who came at the call of Comrade Supreme Commander. They felt bewildered and became rather stiff. The composer removed his hat and held it in his hand not knowing what to do with it. He almost dropped it when the adjutant took it quickly and hung it on the hatpeg.

The respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped their hands with a bright smile and asked them to take a seat. Then he said:

"I am very glad to see you. A few days ago, at night, we happened to hear a good music. The music pleased us. You must have had a hard time in the terrible bombing by the enemy and, especially, in a house so much damaged. Even in these war disasters we have a scientist who is concerned about the clothing problem for the people and continues his research on producing fibres from stone. A people with a high level of culture will not yield under the weight of any brutal force.

"Our Party treasures the talents of the intellectuals."

Listening to him, Pak was deeply moved and hung his head. The eyes of Sug I, his daughter, glistened with emotion.

"In praising my humble, incomplete piece of composition," the composer said, "you are doing me an honour greater than I deserve, dear General."

"Your music is very beautiful. We were pleased to hear it because it showed the talent of our nation. It truthfully expressed the feelings of Koreans. The characteristic of our music is that because it is clear, gentle and soft, it captivates the hearts of people and beautifies their sentiments. We love your composition because its tone is our own. We must emphasize things of our own, our own things. This is also true of music; all the more so because we are waging a war."

Comrade Supreme Commander laid a special stress on the words "our own things."

"Thank you, Comrade General!" The composer said. His tearful eyes appeared to shine with the ardour of youth again. His past life as a composer had been a hard and bitter one; he had been unheeded like an orphan because

he devoted himself to the search for tunes popular and national. The Japanese were not the only ones who disliked his music. Even after the liberation many foolish people showed contempt for things national. Thus, Pak U Song had been neglected like a pebble by the roadside. But now his frozen sorrow began to thaw, as if a lost boy met with his own father.

The precious feelings hidden in the depths of his injured heart strained like the strings of an instrument and his excitement as a musician rose to the highest possible pitch.

"Thank you, General," Pak said, "for your understanding and appreciating my music. When the Japs threw every contempt on my music, it was passed on from heart to heart among the people. Your words that we must emphasize our own things all the more because we are waging a war warm up my heart."

As the conversation turned to his music, Pak became earnest and animated suddenly. He was so excited that he nearly upturned the beverage glass on the desk.

Comrade Supreme Commander smiled, and turned towards the girl. He said:

"How do you think of your father? If your father's music is loved by the peasants of the Chaeryong plain, it will also be loved by the peasants of the Mundok plain, won't it? In our opinion your father is a great artist. I am pleased to chat with an artist, for the conversation lifts up my heart."

Smiling, he cast a glance at the general, who had remained silent since the moment Pak and his daughter had entered.

There were tears in the eyes of the girl; she coloured up to the ears and could not raise her head.

Comrade Supreme Commander was deeply immersed in thought. It appeared as though he had been calling back to his mind the tunes of the composition of Pak U Song. Suddenly he said to the composer, "Well now, you must complete that composition of yours without delay."

"Yes, I will," answered the musician.

"This time I've been to the battle line, where I found our soldiers waiting for good pieces of music. National sentiments are at the bottom of your composition, so it appeals to the tastes of Koreans. Even war does not justify a noisy,



boorish, boisterous and shallow music. Such music is of no artistic value. Melodies agreeable to the feelings of Koreans alone can educate our people in patriotism even in the flames of this war. The patriotism displayed by people who have a deep love for their country, native places, parents, wives and children is so much the more sincere and heroic. Music should have this sincere sentiment as its undercurrent while giving expression to the bitter hatred for the enemy. Your composition is weak in this respect. And it seems to me that while the feelings of the fighting people in the rear are expressed well in your music, the hot breath of the combatants on the front line is hardly to be felt through it."

Comrade Supreme Commander gestured mildly to make his point clear, looking the composer in the face to read his mind.

"Yes", said Pak in reply, "you're right. I don't know the combatants well. So I want to go to the front line. Comrade General, please send me there. This is my earnest desire."

"Good. To tell the truth, I've called you to discuss this matter."

Then, with a pleased look, Comrade Supreme Commander opened the case containing the front-line instrument. He took up the *changsaenap* made by a soldier with spent cartridges and wood found on the hill at the front, and studied it with smiling eyes. Then he turned his face towards the composer and said:

"Go to Pulbi (Fire Rain) Hill. That's where the voice of Korea, our voice, came out. When we went to the combined unit on the xx front, the Front Commander pointed out this Pulbi Hill first on the operational map. We learned that the situation on the hill was very difficult. According to the available information, the 'UN Commander' had publicly announced that this strategic hill had fallen into their hands."

"But we had faith in our soldiers and so went to the hill. A hush was reigning over the whole place. Trees and rocks and all had burned up there on Pulbi Hill. There were only clouds of powder smoke creeping along the hillside; our soldiers had repulsed the ninth storming of the enemy under the rain of fire. But there amidst the powder smoke we heard the undying throbs of the soldiers' life; the sound of this *changsaenap* was wafting down us from the trench on the hill."

"The new music of Korea, the tunes of heroes, are coming forth amidst the rain of fire like this. We embraced the soldiers, who are so dear and precious to us. Our heroic soldiers shouted hurrah for us, playing the *Welcome Tune* on their various front-line instruments made with bits of iron, wood and pieces of telephone wire."

"The soldier who presented me with this *changsaenap* was 18. He had been a senior secondary school boy when the war started. He had got wounded while fighting back the last storming of the enemy, so he blew this *changsaenap* with his head and arm in bandages. He is a hero. Such are our heroes...."

The eyes of Comrade Supreme Commander were glistening with tears as he looked out through the window silently for a while, unable to speak. He recalled the radiant eyes of the young soldier whom he had embraced for a long time in the trench, and in his mind nursed the soldier's wounds with utmost care. Now he began to pace to and fro in the quiet room. Sug I, the girl, was unable to hold back her tears and began to sob, breaking the silence

of the room. The composer bit his lip, bringing a handkerchief to his wet eyes.

The general officer fidgeted, he put his hand in and out of his trouser pocket as if searching for something. The feelings he had experienced on Pulbi Hill came back to him, and, at the same time, the words of Comrade Supreme Commander opened his eyes to the new great meaning of what he had seen on the hill. It was as though the scales fell from his eyes and he felt he was learning to look at things from a new angle.

In the tense situation on Pulbi Hill, he had only seen the urgent military side of things, and everything else had escaped his notice.

Before long Sug I collected herself and cast a glance round the room with shining eyes. She thought she had to wear a bright expression in the presence of the Supreme Commander, and a rosy colour returned to her pretty face. She had been deeply moved, but now she was trying to keep herself calm and smart.

She regretted she had made thoughtless remarks on her father's music to make him remain sleepless at night. At the same time, she resented other musicians who had so far failed to understand her father well. Father had been so disheartened that nothing, no consolation, could have ever restored his spirits. It had seemed it was all over with him.

But now her father looked so young, energetic and high-spirited as he was sitting here in the office of Comrade Supreme Commander. Great was the joy of the daughter to see her father in a new light. But still greater was her feeling of triumph and pride that the day of victory was approaching, that Korea won the war. She sensed this from the atmosphere of the room where Comrade Supreme Commander was talking about music.

"Your composition should contain the sentiments and voices of our heroes who are our pride," resumed Comrade Supreme Commander. "What is important in the national traits is the national character. The gentle yet strong sentiments of the Koreans emanating from their new character which makes them beat the American imperialists, the so-called mightiest in the world, must be depicted profoundly with musical language. In your composition you should express the warm human love of the country, burning hatred and fighting spirit, finishing it up into a profound tune that can be proudly sung for all the world to hear

as the song of embattled Korea. If you go to this hill, you'll be able to express truthfully the voice of our motherland which our soldiers have defended with blood."

Then he instructed the man in charge of the General Political Bureau to move the composer's house to a safe place and to send him to the front line.

Pak U Song was highly excited because his long-cherished desire was accomplished.

Comrade Supreme Commander glanced at Sug I's face and asked, smiling, "And has platoon leader Tae Hak Mun left for the front?"

"He says he'll leave today after receiving the guns," answered the girl with lowered eyes, blushing to the roots of her ears.

Still with a bland smile, Comrade Supreme Commander said, "The platoon leader is a nice young man, I think." It seemed he had been pleased with the youth.

At the words of Comrade Supreme Commander, Sug I felt her heart beat quick. Youthful hope gleamed in the depths of her heart. Reddening to the root of the hair, she dropped her head.

Turning towards her father, Comrade Supreme Commander said:

"I would like to present this to you as a gift. Don't forget that fighting people alone are capable of creating and enjoying truly beautiful things. Our heroic soldiers will be very glad to meet you."

With this, he put the front-line instrument in its case and gave it to Pak. The lively girl, forgetting that she was in the office of Comrade Supreme Commander, sprang forward and took the case from her father with tears glistening in her eyes.

After seeing off the composer and his daughter, Comrade Supreme Commander walked back and forth in the room for a while before he suddenly noticed something and turned towards the hat-rack in a corner. He saw the soft hat of the composer hanging there, and said with a smile, "Comrade Composer seems to be very much excited."

The generals present looked much amused.

"What are we to do with this hat?" said Comrade Supreme Commander. "Well now,

it's all the better. He is to go to the front in an army cap. We'll return it to him some day."

So saying, he laughed good-humouredly in company with the generals.

The atmosphere in the room was bright and cheerful. Comrade Supreme Commander glanced round meaningfully at the generals and told them:

"Our intention is to attack the enemy first with front-line instruments prior to the planned operation. It'll be good to hold a grand art festival of the Korean People's Army soldiers in Pyongyang."

"...!!"

Those present were rather surprised and there was a doubt in their eyes. Comrade Supreme Commander resumed, "We must give great prominence to the festival. Let's make good preparations and present it as soon as possible in a militant way."

All the general officers were taken aback. But a new order of the Supreme Commander was issued to all units. It named the date of the festival which was to take place in Pyongyang, and stipulated in detail for the terms of entry into it.

It was nearly noon when the general officer withdrew from the office of Comrade Supreme Commander in deep thought. An air-raid alarm was sounded, and he looked up at the sky of the capital city. According to foreign dispatches, the American imperialists were planning an "air operation" against Pyongyang. They clamoured they would send the largest number of fighter-bombers ever known to turn the city into a sea of fire and reduce it to a heap of rubble. So, it came as a real surprise to him that preparations were to be made for an art festival in this city to meet the "air operation." The general visualized an air raid and an art festival, explosions of bombs and sounds of musical instruments which he thought could not march with each other. They were direct antitheses. While he was astounded and dazed, he was yet in a state of excitement.

The general officer found it hard to catch all the profound meaning and deep implications of the thing planned and arranged by Comrade Supreme Commander.

[To Be Continued]



Do You Know?

The Pyongyang Grand Theatre

The Pyongyang Grand Theatre is a theatre built on the scenic Taedong-gang River under the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the development of our national culture and art and the cultural recreation of our working people.

The building is 73 metres wide in frontage, 137 metres long and about 45 metres high and has a floor space of 30,000 square metres. The theatre, completed at the end of 1960, has over 360 rooms of various sizes

including the 2,300-seating big theatre, the 700-seating rehearsal hall-cum-small theatre. It has also a photo exhibition hall, a radio studio, a translation studio, make-up rooms and other necessary rooms, and such service facilities as buffet, shop and lounge.

The spacious stage and the modern lighting appointments are all automated.

The theatre stages for working people such revolutionary operas based on immortal classics as "The Sea of Blood," "The Flower

Our ancestors invented and used various kinds of water clocks. One of such is the chagyokru invented in 1438.

It is so devised as to strike hours of itself by making dolls of different shapes strike bell, drum or gong by use of water power. The device was the most developed water clock in the world at that time.

The clock has two water pots at a high place from which water drops into a pot below it in which a thin brass turtle floats on the water. When the water level in the under pot rises up to a certain height, a stick fixed on the back of the turtle knocks a brass egg. The egg rolls down and pushes an end of an iron sheet under it. Then the other end of the iron sheet rises to jostle the elbow of a doll called sajom which strikes a gong hanging in front, telling jom (One jom is 24 minutes).

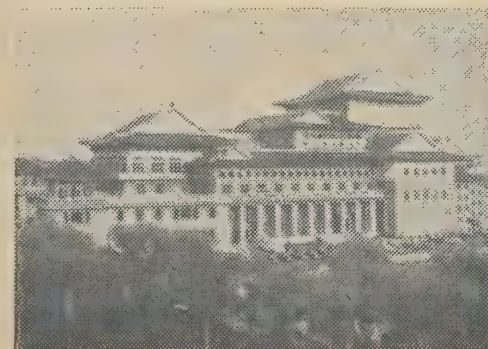


Chagyokru, A Water Clock

Girl," and "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man" along with dramatic, music and dance works.

It was also the venue of the historic 4th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly sessions and other important conferences held in the presence of the great leader and many international functions.

A grand monumental building of our era in national style, the theatre is greatly conducive to bringing our Juche national culture and arts into full bloom.



In this way the doll called sahi strikes the bell by day, and the one called sagyong the drum by night, to tell gyong (One gyong is five jom, that is, two hours).

Needless to say, if such a complex clock is to be worked by water power, highly precise devices and mathematic calculation are needed.

Its mechanism is complicated but precise: 44.8 litres of water trickles down from the upper pots per hour, the transmission levers number 200, and big and small brass eggs 37 respectively.

Like this, the chagyokru water clock shows the high scientific and technical level of our ancestors and is a great pride of our nation.

It is now displayed at the Central History Museum of Korea, inciting great interest in visitors.

"STUDY GROUPS OF THE JUCHE IDEA" FORMED AT PANAMA UNIVERSITY

Recently inaugural meetings of the "Study Groups of the Juche Idea" were held at the architectural and law faculties of Panama University.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were placed with due respect at the rostrums of the meeting halls.

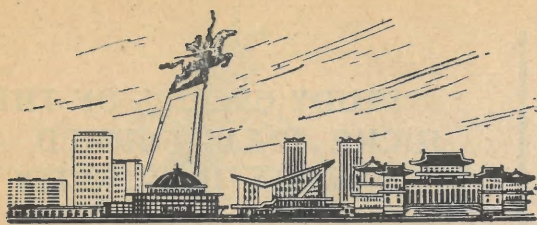
The meetings were attended by doctors, professors, social scientists and a large number of students of the university.

The letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were unanimously adopted amid the loud applause of the attendants.

The letter from the architectural faculty said: "We don't know yet much about the principles of the Juche idea but think it is very important for us to learn the experiences gained by the Korean people in the revolution and construction."

The letter from the law faculty noted: "We decided to organize a study group with some social scientists in Panama to study the Juche idea and its theory and give the Panamanian people a broader and deeper knowledge of the reality of Korea."

The letters sincerely wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the reunification and prosperity and development of Korea and the ultimate victory of the world revolution and the eternal happiness of the people all over the world.



75-TON GENERAL CRANE SHIP BUILT

Recently the workers and technicians of the June 2 Harbour Construction Office built and launched a 75-ton general crane ship Charyok Kaengsaeng (Self-reliance). They designed and built it with their own efforts and wisdom, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The lifting capacity of this crane ship is

PICTURE ALBUM—MUSIC AND DANCE STORY "SONG OF PARADISE"

A picture album "Song of Paradise," music and dance story—a new form of art work—performed by the Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Korean, Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Japanese.

It illustrates from different angles the work, a perfect blend of various means of representation such as optimistic music and songs, graceful and beautiful dances and stage decors rich in variety, life-like and peculiar.

This album shows well the high level reached by our art as a comprehensive art painting fully our reality where all people enjoy a happy life under the grateful sun of Juche.

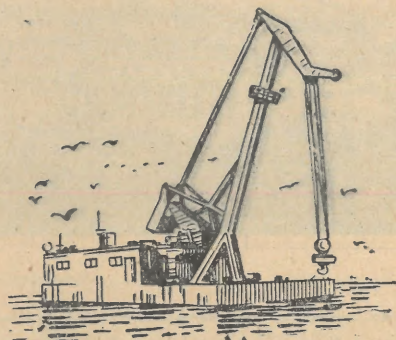


News

2.5 times that of the old one and five times more efficient in the assembling of structures under water and does comprehensively and effectively various work in harbour construction, such as ground work at the sea-bottom, block assembling and large concrete stake driving work.

It can freely load and unload bulk cargo with its 30-odd metre long arm.

It is now greatly helpful in harbour construction.



PLENTIFUL INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Under the sagacious guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Taeon City, South Pyongan Province, did scientific and technical farming as demanded by Juche-based farming methods and reaped a bumper harvest last year too.

Last year the farm fulfilled its yearly grain production plan at 101 per cent, meat at 118 per cent, vegetable at 112.9 per cent and fruit at 137 per cent.

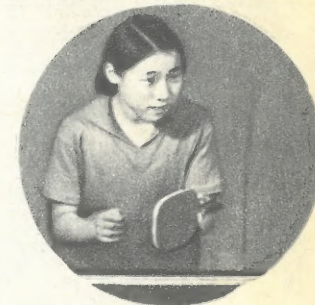
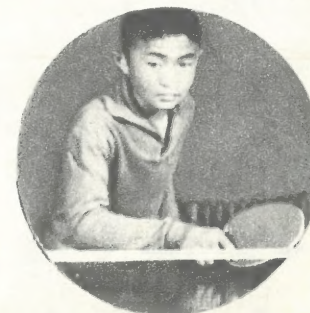
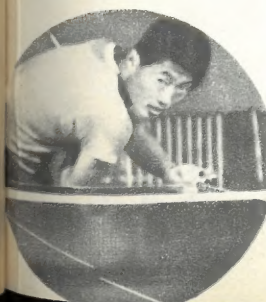
The per-household yearly income averaged 9 tons and 204 kg of grain plus a large amount of money. Some households earned 22 to over 30 tons of grain and a large sum of money.

The farmers there are pushing ahead with their work to carry out their grain production plan for 1979 at 121 per cent by making innovations again in the new year's farming.

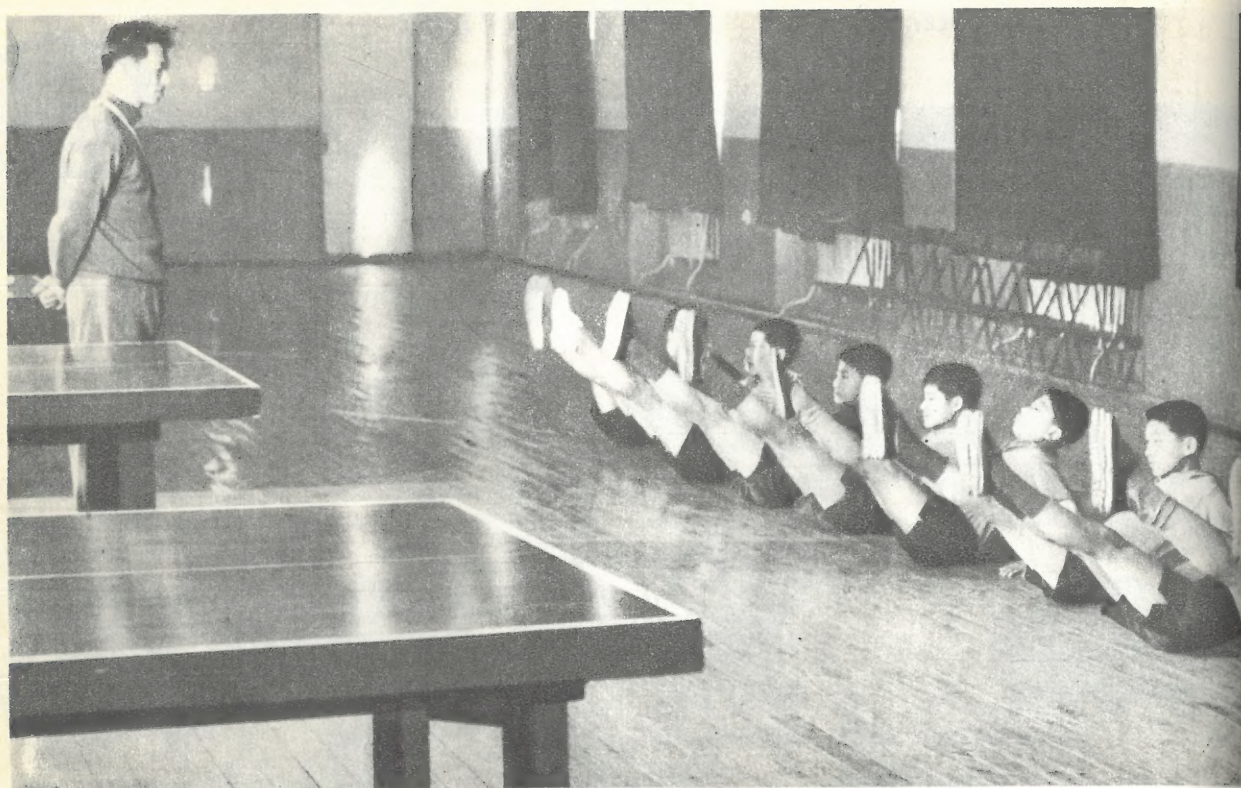
Popularized Table Tennis



Accurate in every action

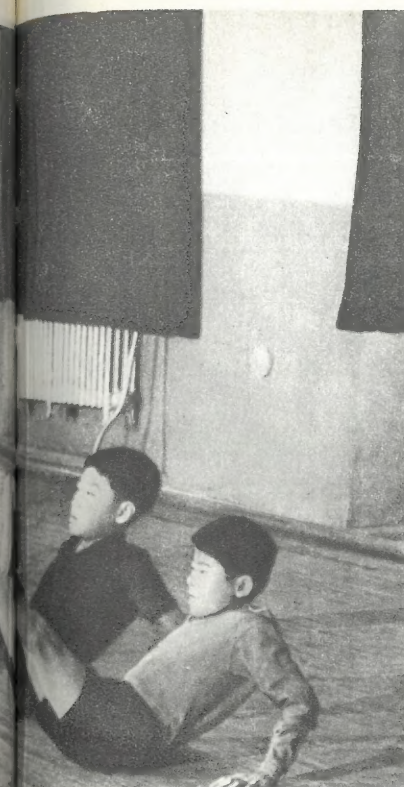


Little table-tennis fans in hot training



Physical training is combined

Little table-tennis fans hear the experience of a table tennis master



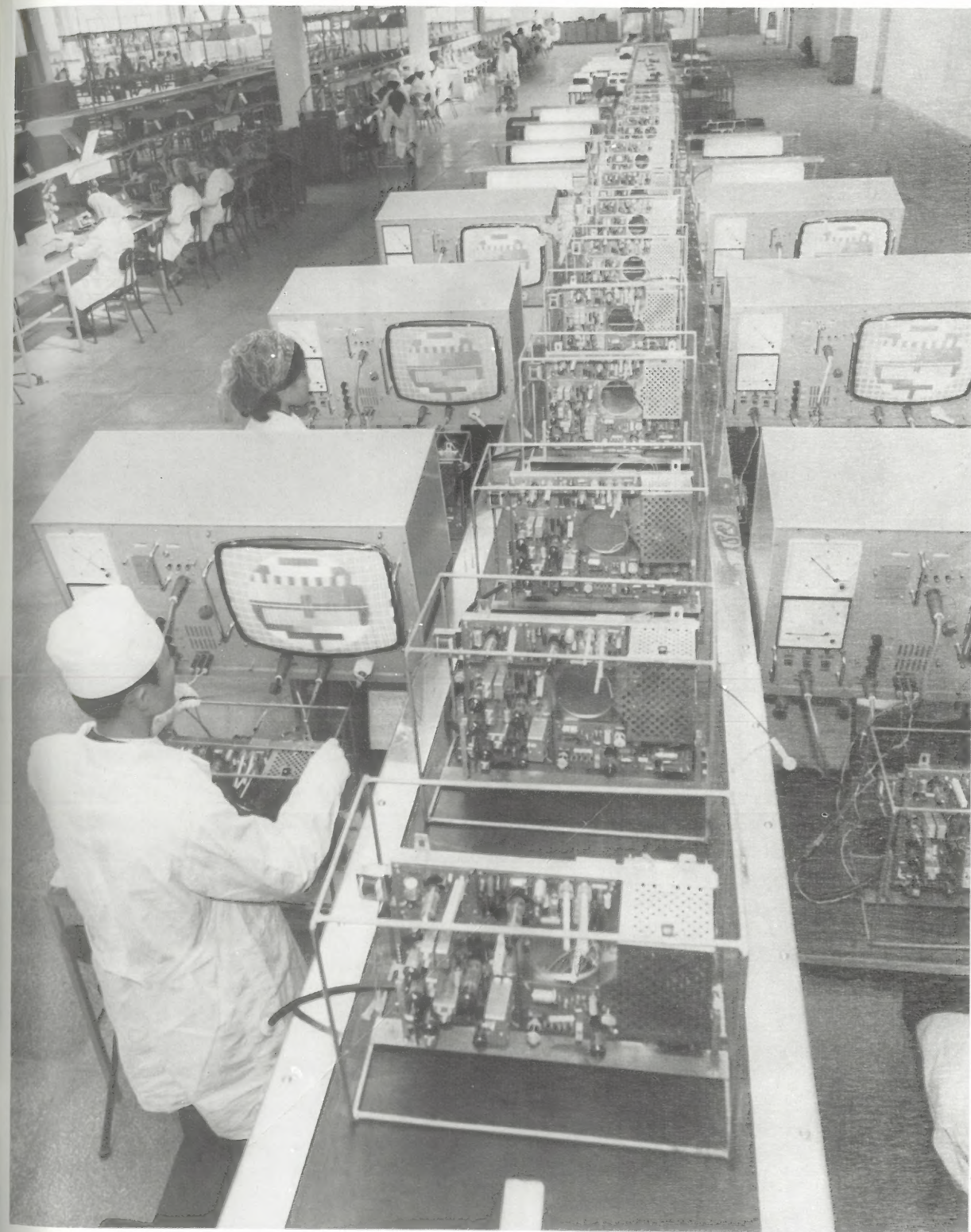
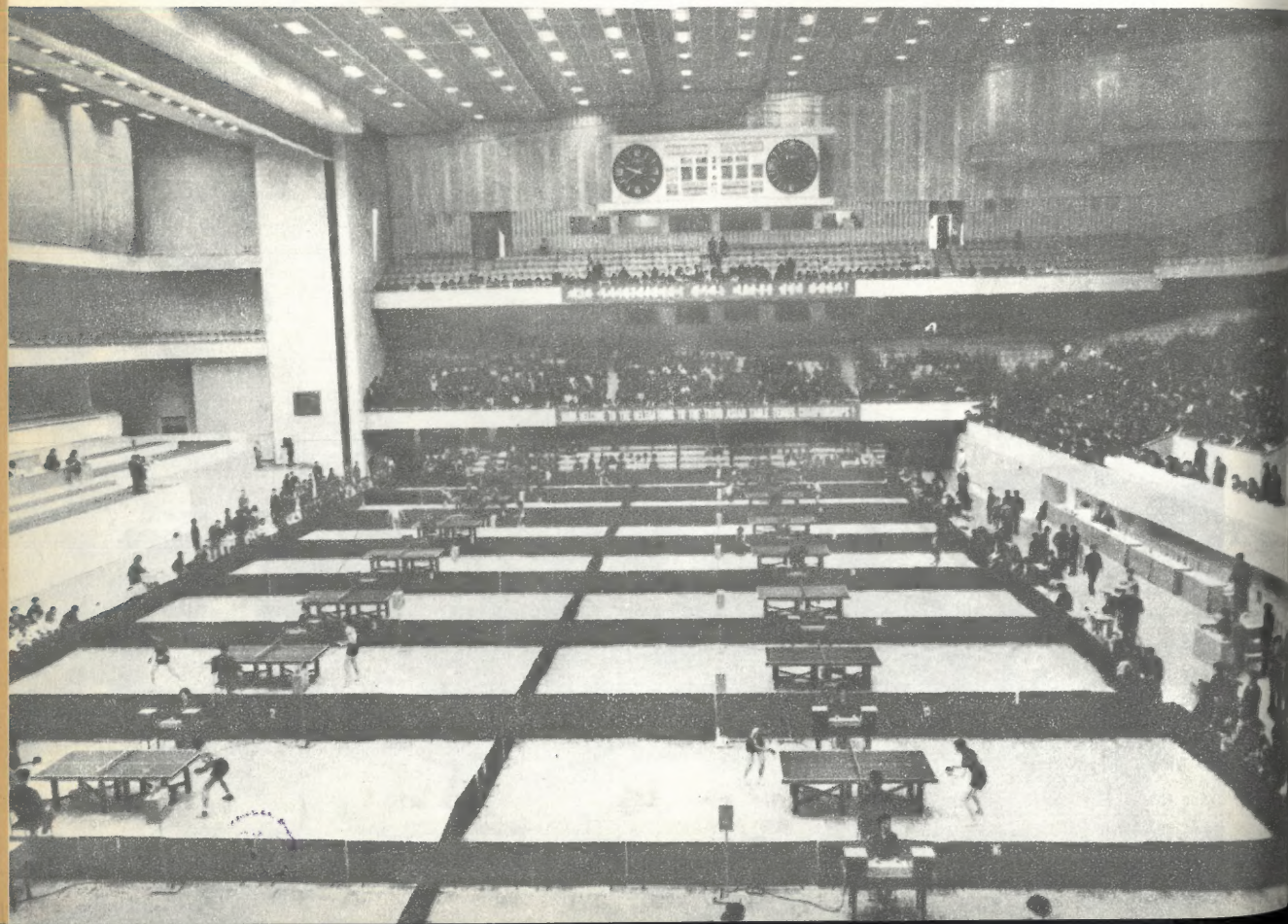
Good table-tennis balls are mass-produced

Table-tennis techniques are mastered theoretically

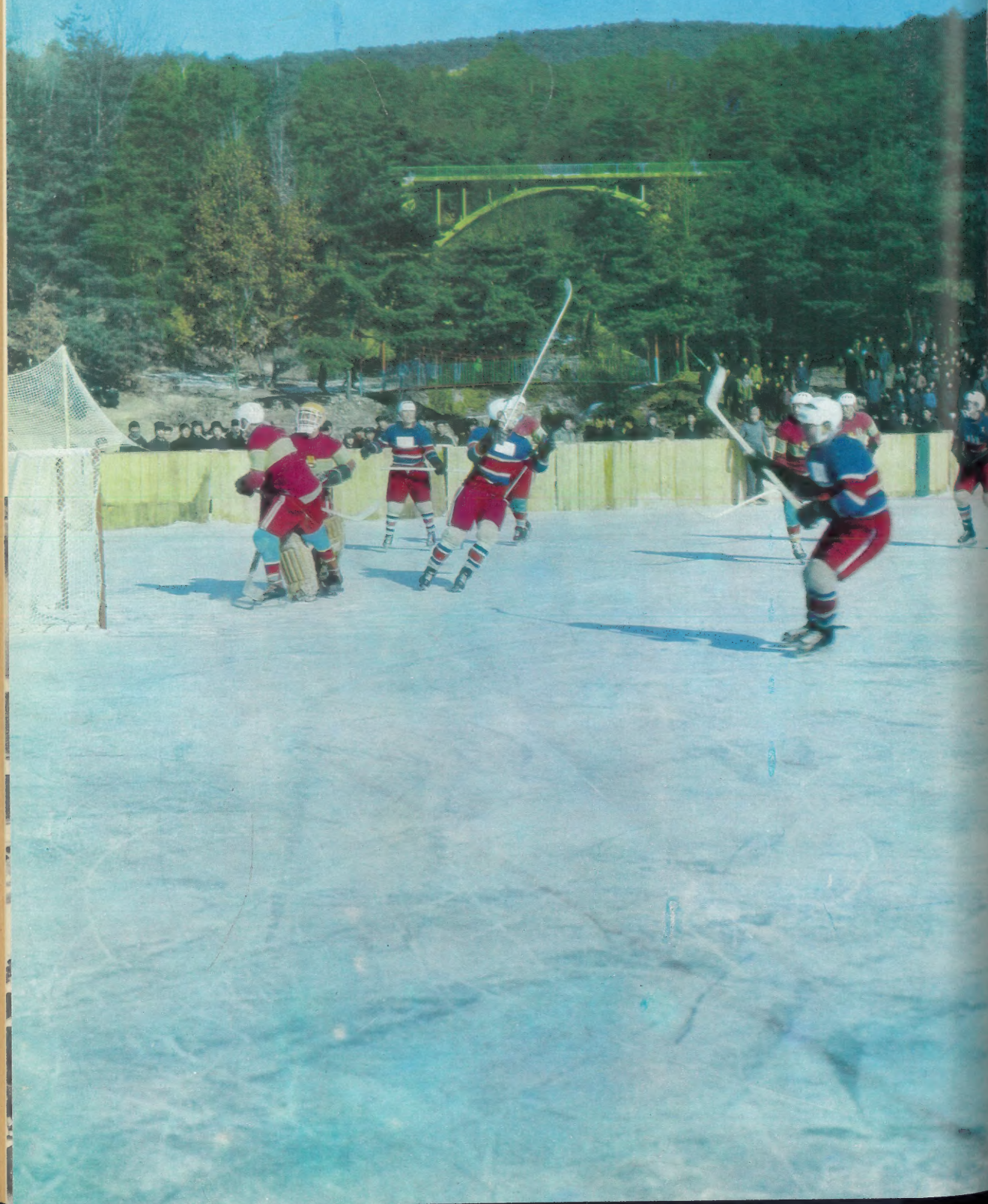




Table-tennis is one of the sports liked by our people
Table-tennis matches held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium



No. 13502



STATEMENT

of Central Committee, Democratic
Front for the Reunification
of the Fatherland

Pyongyang, DPRK